PUBLISHED MONTHLY—PRICE, ANNAS 8.
THE INDIAN RAILWAY
TRAVELLERS' GUIDE.
THE BEST AND MOST COMPLETE GUIDE IN INDIA.
Time and fare Tables of all Indian Railways, Steam Boats and Daks, Places of interest—Inland and along the Coast—Postal and Telegraphic Information, &c., &c., with a
COLOURED MAP OF INDIA.
The "Bombay Gazette" Press, Fort, Bombay.

PUBLISHED TWICE DAILY.

THE Bombay Gazette

TWELVE PAGES.

MORNING EDITION.

NESTLÉ'S CONDENSED MILK. RICHEST IN CREAM UNTOUCHED BY HAND.

No. 54,668.—NEW SERIES.] BOMBAY:—FRIDAY, MARCH 12, 1909. [PRICE: ONE ANNA.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL S. N. COMPANY.

LIST OF DEPARTURES FROM BOMBAY FOR MARSEILLES & LONDON.

WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

Date of Sailing.	Steamer.	Tons.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons.
SATURDAY 2-39 P.M. 1909.				
13th Mar.	EGYPT	7912	.....	...
20th "	SALSETTE	6000	CHINA	7912
27th "	ARABIA	7938	.....	...
* 31st "	"BRITANNIA"	6525	.....	...
3rd Apl.	MACEDONIA	10512	.....	...
10th "	PERSIA	7951	.....	...
17th "	SALSETTE	6000	MALWA	11200
24th "	MOREA	11000	.....	...
1st May	SALSETTE	6000	MONGOLIA	6508
8th "	CALEDONIA	7338	.....	...
15th "	SALSETTE	6000	MARMORA	10509
22nd "	EGYPT	7912	.....	...
29th "	SALSETTE	6000	INDIA	7911
5th June	ARABIA	7903	.....	...
12th "	SALSETTE	6000	VICTORIA	6522
19th "	OCEANA	6610	.....	...
26th "	HIMALAYA	6898	MOOLTAN	9611

* Intermediate Steamer. For particulars see below.

The above Steamers convey Passengers to Marseilles, Plymouth and London.

Passengers for Brindisi tranship to a connecting Steamer at Port Said.

HEAVY BAGGAGE must be sent to the BALLARD PIER on FRIDAY AFTERNOON, the day previous to sailing, and CABIN BAGGAGE before 9 A.M., on SATURDAY. The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage labelled with port of destination.

Tenders leave the BALLARD PIER on day of sailing. All Passengers must attend at that place between 12 and 12-30 o'clock P.M. for Medical inspection by the Health Officer of the Port, and no one will be allowed on board the Mail Steamer unless so examined and conveyed thence by the Company's Tenders. Special attention is directed to these regulations, which are imperative under the Venice Convention.

Friends of Passengers cannot go on board the Mail Steamer.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA AND AUSTRALIA.

The Company's Steamers leave Bombay fortnightly usually on WEDNESDAYS, taking Passengers for the Straits, China and Japan, and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

INTERMEDIATE PASSENGER STEAMER At Special Rates.

THE S. S. "BRITANNIA," 6,525 Tons, will leave Bombay at 2 P.M. on the 31st MARCH 1909 DIRECT for MARSEILLES, PLYMOUTH and LONDON conveying PASSENGERS in ONE CLASS only AT SPECIAL FARES.

To Marseilles Rs. 450 and Rs. 540.
To London by Sea Rs. 490 and Rs. 570.

Return Tickets at One and a Half Fares available for Two Years.

Above rates subject to 10 per cent. Surtax.

For Accommodation and further particulars apply to

W. C. SYMES,
Superintendent, P. and O. S. N. Company.

HOMEWARD PASSAGES.

GRINDLAY & GROOM & CO.

PASSAGES Booked without charge.
BERTHS Carefully Selected.
HANDBOOK Giving details of Fares, Sailings, &c., gratis.
BAGGAGE Shipped and Insured.
PASSENGERS Met on arrival.
CALCUTTA: GRINDLAY & Co.
LONDON: GRINDLAY & Co.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.
UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

DIRECT LINE TO TRIESTE.

Steamer.	Tons.	Captain	To sail on
BOHEMIA	4,282	M. Dabocvich	18th Mar. 1909
AFRICA	4,750	F. Badesich	1st Apr 1909
PRAGA	4,000	G. Gillinher	16th Apr 1909
KORNEUBURG	5,422	Foresti	1st May 1909
BOHEMIA	4,282	M. Dabocvich	16th May 1909
AFRICA	4,750	F. Badesich	1st June 1909

ORDINARY LINE TO TRIESTE.

	Tons.	Captain	To sail about
MARQUIS BACQUEHEM	4,396	G. Raisich	Early April.
* VORWAERTS	5,990	B. Bednars	27th Apr. 1909
* AUSTRIA	7,588	B. Cobol	28th May 1909

* Will call at Karachi.

RETURN TICKETS TO TRIESTE AND VENICE are available for two years,

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON,

1st and 2nd Class Single and Return Tickets are issued via Trieste the St. Gothard and other Routes

INTERCHANGEABLE RETURN-TICKETS

are issued, to Return either by Messageries Maritimes from Marseilles, or Navigazione Generale Italiana from Genoa or Naples to Bombay, or by North German Lloyd's from Genoa to Colombo, and vice versa.

Passengers to VENICE tranship at TRIESTE to another steamer of the Company which takes about 6 hours to cross the Gulf, but during the Passenger Season (March April and May) all the Steamers of the Direct Line will call on their Homeward voyage first at Venice and then at Trieste.

STEAM TO JAPAN via COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI, YOKOHAMA AND KOBE.

Steamers.	Tons	Captain:	To sail on or about.
CHINA	9933	G. Bergaglian	26th Mar. 1909.

For further particulars regarding passages, apply to the

AGENT,
Austrian Lloyd's S. N. Coy.
Cameron House 82, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay.

WILLIAM J. KEYMER & Co.,
BUYING AGENTS. PRODUCE AGENTS.

BUYING DEPARTMENT.—WM. J. KEYMER & CO. having for many years been large Exporters to the East of HARDWARE, METALS, MACHINERY, STORES and GENERAL MERCHANDISE offer their services to Firms abroad.
CATALOGUES OR QUOTATIONS FURNISHED, CLOSEST PRICES ASSURED.

PRODUCE DEPARTMENT.—WM. J. KEYMER & CO. under [illegible] the Sale of EASTERN PRODUCE on commission.
GENERAL AGENCY BUSINESS carefully conducted. Correspondence Invited.
CODES USED—A1, A.B.C., International, Private, &c.
WILLIAM J. KEYMER & Co
66 FENCHURCH STREET, LONDON, E.C.

SHIPPING.

BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LD.

INTEND TO DESPATCH STEAMERS AS FOLLOWS:—

FOR KARACHI.

Weekly from Victoria Dock Wall No, 14 Shed,

Steamers.	Tons.	Sailing Date.	Time, about	Route—via.
LHASA	2,171	Mon 15th Mar,	11 a.m.	P D & O*
KOLA	1,205	Thur. 18th Mar.	9 a.m.	Cutch Mandvie.
LINGA	2,171	Fri, 19th Mar.	6 a.m.	† (direct)

* Via Porebunder, Dwarka and Cutch Mandvie,
† Or later on arrival of English mail steamer.

FOR KARACHI AND PERSIAN GULF (Weekly).

S. S. "KASARA," 1,195 tons, 15th Mar. calling at Veraval, Mangrole, Dwarka, Karachi, Pasni, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bahrein, Bushire and Koweit, Mahommera and Busreh.

FOR KARACHI AND BUSREH (Weekly).

S. S. "KOLA," 1,205 tons, on THURSDAY, 18th Mar. calling (for Mails and Passengers) at Muscat, Bushire, Mahomera, and Busreh, also taking Passengers and cargo on through bookings to Ahwaz and Bagdad.

FOR COAST PORTS AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "LOODIANA," 3,269 tons, sailing on or about 29th Mar.

FOR RANGOON OR CALCUTTA (Direct),

Frequent sailings, for particulars of which, also as to onward connections to ports in African, Burma, Straits Settlements, Mauritius Australia, and New Zealand.

MACKINNON MACKENZIE & CO., Agents, BOMBAY.
11th March, 1909.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES,

FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.

TO MARSEILLES.

Vessels	Tons.	Captains.	To Sail on.
			THURSDAY
VILLE de la CIOTAT	6,378	Berilloc	18th Mar. 1909
ARMAND BREHO	6,386	Guionnet	15th Apr. "
DUMBEA	5,685	Boyer	13th May "
AUSTRALIEN	6,365	Baretge	10th June "
VARNA	4,142	Sellier	8th July "
VILLE de la CIOTAT	6,378	Barillon	5th Aug. "

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS.

RETURN TICKETS can be made available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes and the Return Voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's or the Navigazione General Italiana's at Reduced Fares.

TO AUSTRALIA DIRECT AND THE FAR EAST, TRANSHIPPING AT COLOMBO.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To Sail on or about
AUSTRALIEN	6,365	Baretge	24th Mar. 1909,
YARRA	4,142	Sellier	23rd Apl. 1909.

For further particulars apply to—

L. BRIGARD, Agent,
Albert Building, Hornby Road.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA FLORIO AND RUBATTINO UNITED COMPANIES.

BOMBAY to NAPLES and GENOA direct

FOR BRINDISI and VENICE

(Transhipping at PORT SAID).

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on.
D. BALDUINO	4,830	D. Maganzini	15th Mar. 1909.
R RUBATTINO	4,500	L Manchini	15th Apr. 1909,
D. BALDUINO	4,800	D. Maganzini	15th May 1909

RATES TO THE ABOVE PORTS INCLUSIVE OF WINE AND BEER.

	1st Class	2nd Class.	3rd Class.
Single tickets	Rs. 600	Rs. 385	Rs. 185
Return tickets available two years	" 900	" 575	

Through and Return Tickets to LONDON on application

Through tickets to New York in connection at Naples or Genoa with the Company's weekly service. 1st Class, Rs. 828; 2nd Class Rs. 559 Special Rates for Missionaries. Passengers for Europe have the option of going via Genoa and returning via Venice or vice versa, and can break their Journey as anyport en route.

INTERCHANGEABLE RETURN TICKETS

are issued to return either by the Messageries Maritimes from Marseilles or by the Austrian Lloyd from Trieste.

BOMBAY TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Vessels	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on.
ISCHIA	6,000	G. Belsito	17th Mar. 1909,
CAPRI	6,000	D. Padoni	17th Apr. 1909.
ISCHIA	6,000	G. Belsito	17th May 1909.

Excellent first-class accommodation. Fares to COLOMBO Rs. 75, to PENANG Rs. 140, to SINGAPORE Rs. 165 and to HONGKONG Rs. 220.

Through bills of lading for Mediterranean, Black Sea, and American Ports issued.
Subject to alterations.

For further particulars apply to—

G. DEGROSSI, AGENT,
No. 89 HORNBY ROAD.

DEUTSCHE OST AFRIKA LINIE.
(GERMAN EAST AFRICA LINE.)

Regular Fortnightly service from BOMBAY to DURBAN via ZANZIBAR.

THE following Steamers will SAIL:—

Steamers	Tons.	Capt.	To Sail about
SOMALI	2,700	Greiwe	18th March
* PRAESIDENT	3,300	Muhlbauer	29th " 9th April

Taking passengers and cargo for LAMOO, MOMBASA, ZANZIBAR, GERMAN and PORTUGUESE COAST PORTS and DURBAN.

* Will carry also cargo and passengers for Cape Ports,

For Rates and Particulars apply to—

A. STRANDES, Agent.
24, Medow Street, Bombay, 1st March, 1908.

"APENTA"
Natural Hungarian Aperient Water.
Bottled at the Springs, Budapest, Hungary.

THE BEST AND MOST RELIABLE HOUSEHOLD APERIENT.

For continuous use by the BILIOUS, DYSPEPTIC, CONSTIPATED, and GOUTY.

Messrs. D. J. KEYMER & Co. beg to offer their services as AGENTS in ENGLAND. Established in 1864, they have a thorough knowledge of the Markets, and experience of Eastern requirements.

The heads of the Firm give personal supervision to all business, and with confidence invite those requiring RELIABLE AGENTS for purchase of goods, sale of produce, or other business, to entrust their interests to them. Missionary orders are attended to by the expert.

WHITEFRIARS STREET, LONDON. TELEGRAMS KEYMER LONDON.

BANKS.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL... £1,600,000
PAID UP CAPITAL..... £ 800,000
RESERVE FUND..... £ 650,000

HEAD OFFICE:
7 BISHOPSGATE STREET, WITHIN LONDON

BRANCHES:

Calcutta,	Delhi,	Newera-Eliya,
Bombay,	Tuticorin,	Camp Aden,
Madras,	Chittagong,	Steamer Point-Aden,
Karachi,	Rangoon,	Zanzibar,
Cawnpore,	Mandalay,	Mombasa
Lahore	Colombo,	Nairobi,
Amritsar,	Kandy,	Entebbe,

FIXED DEPOSITS.—The Bank receives DEPOSITS FIXED for one year and shorter periods, at Rates of Interest to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved Customers, and interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum secured does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGES, payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, Africa, and Australia, purchased or collected.

DRAFTS are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principal Cities of Europe, Africa, America, and Australia. Remittances may be made by telegram.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares, and receive, same for safe custody, realising Interest and Dividends when due.

LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted on approved Securities.

HARRY S. JOHNSTON, BOMBAY Manager.

INTERNATIONAL BANKING CORPORATION.

HEAD OFFICE: NEW YORK.

Capital paid up	Gold $3,250,000·00
Reserve Fund and Undivided Profits	Gold $3,468,244·55

LONDON OFFICE: Threadneedle House, Bishopsgate Street, Within, E.C.

BRANCHES:

Bombay.	Cebu.	San Francisco.
Calcutta.	Shanghai.	City of Mexico.
Hongkong.	Yokohama.	Washington.
Canton.	Colon.	Panama.
Manila.	Kobe.	

THE CORPORATION buys and sells Bills of Exchange, issues Letters of Credit, and carries on every description of Banking and Exchange business.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS opened, on which interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on Daily Balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000.

FIXED DEPOSITS received for 12 months or for shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

F. H. SUTTON, Manager.

BOMBAY OFFICE, 42/43, Church Gate Street.

THE BANK OF INDIA, LD

Incorporated under the Indian Companies Act VI. of 1882.

HEAD OFFICE: ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.

CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED	Rs. 1,00,00,000
CAPITAL CALLED UP	" 50,00,000
RESERVE FUND	" 1,75,000

DIRECTORS:

SIR SASSOON DAVID, Kt., Chairman. (Messrs. Sassoon J. David and Co., (Bombay.)
SIR COWASJEE JEHANGIR, Bart. (Messrs. Cowasjee Jehangir and Co.)
SIR FREDERICK LEIGH CROFT, Bart.
DORABJI JAMSETJI TATA, Esq., (of Messrs. Tata Sons & Co.)
GORDHANDAS KHATTAU, Esq. (Messrs. Khattau Makanjee and Co., Bombay.)
LALUBHAI SAMALDAS, Esq. (Bhowsuggur.)
KHETSEY KHAISEY, Esq. (Messrs. Heerjee Khetsey and Co., Bombay.)
RAMNARAIN HURNUNDRAI, Esq., (of the firm of Hurnundrai Ramnarain, Bombay.)
JENARRAYEN HINDOOMULL DANI, Esq. (Moonim of Rajah Bahadur Sewlal Motilal, Bombay.)
The Hon'ble Mr. IBRAHIM RAHIMTOOLA, C.I.E.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS,

INTEREST is allowed on Daily Balance from Rs. 100 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of 2½ per cent per annum, and on sums over Rs. 1,00,000 by special arrangement. No interest which does not amount to Rs. 2 per half-year will be allowed.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Amounts for 12 months are received at 4 ½ per cent. and for other periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

LOANS OVERDRAFTS, & CASH CREDITS,

The Banks grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved security.

The Bank undertakes on behalf of its Constituents the safe custody of Shares and Securities and the collection of dividends and interest thereon: they also undertake the sale and purchase of Government Paper and all description of Stocks at moderate charges, particulars of which may be had on application.

H. P. STBINGFELLOW, Manager.

COX & CO..

BANKERS AND AGENTS.

HORNBY ROAD, BOMBAY.

BRANCHES AT KARACHI, RAWALPINDI, MURREE AND SRINAGAR.

BANKING BUSINESS of every description transacted.
CURRENT and FIXED DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS opened free of charge, and Interest allowed thereon. Terms may be ascertained on application.
LETTERS OF CREDIT and CIRCULAR NOTES issued.
TELEGRAPHIC REMITTANCES made, and Addresses Registered with London Office free of charge.
COX'S AGENCY Ld., engage Passages and secure best available berths to all parts of the World Free of Charge for Commission.
PASSENGERS met on Arrival and
BAGGAGE received for Shipment and Clearance.
INSURANCES of every description effected.

List of Representatives and Correspondents and all information in connection with Agency Business and a copy of the Balance sheet will be sent on application.

HEAD OFFICE:
16, CHARING CROSS LONDON.

WONDER! Machine in perfect use for 22 years, Singer's Hand Machine, valued Rs. 50, which is in use in my house for past 22 years has given me every satisfaction and I recommend it to any one requiring a good substantial and easy going Machine.—G. D. Hariman, Hydrabad Deccan.

BOMBAY RACES—1909.

GOERZ-TRIEDER BINOCULARS AT REDUCED PRICES.
EXCEEDS THE MAGNIFYING POWER OF ANY BINOCULAR EXTANT.

GOERZ-TRIEDER BINOCULAR No. 20.
Linear magnification 6 ×. Surface magnification 36 ×.
Actual field of vision 6·7°. Subjective field of view 40°.
Price Rs. 100.

GOERZ-TRIEDER BINOCULAR No. 30.
Linear magnification 9 ×. Surface magnification 81 ×.
Actual field of view 4·4°. Subjective field of view 40°.
Price Rs. 115.

GOERZ-TRIEDER BINOCULAR No. 40.
Linear magnification 12 ×. Surface magnification 144 ×.
Actual field of view 3·4°. Subjective field of view 40°.
Price Rs. 122-8.

MARCKS' PRISMATIC BINOCULAR.
A thoroughly sound Binocular of London-make. Magnification 9 ×.
Rs. 75.

THE "VELDT" BINOCULAR.
For Field, Marine or Opera.
Rs. 26.

MARCKS & Co., LTD.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

JOSEPH EVANS & SONS,
(WOLVERHAMPTON), LTD.,
CULWELL WORKS, WOLVERHAMPTON, ENG.
MAKERS OF
PUMPS & PUMPING MACHINERY,
FOR
STEAM, HAND, HORSE, BELT & ELECTRIC POWER,
MINING & IRRIGATION PUMPS A SPECIALITY.

WRITE FOR LIST No. 20.

CABLE: "EVANS," WOLVERHAMPTON.
CODES: OWN & A B C (5TH EDITION).

ROWLAND'S MACASSAR OIL

FOR THE HAIR.
110 YEARS SUCCESS.

Preserves, Restores, Nourishes it more effectually than any other preparation; Prevents Greyness, Cures Scurf; Promotes a Luxuriant Growth of Hair; Invaluable for children's Hair; GOLDEN COLOUR for fair or grey Hair. Sizes, 3s. 6d., 7s. 6d., 10s. 6d., sold by Stores, Chemists, Hairdressers and ROWLAND'S, 67, HATTON GARDEN, LONDON.

Without the use of this valuable preparation the Hair becomes Dry, Harsh, Thin and Brittle; no other preparation produces such a Beautiful and Dressy appearance of the Hair.

BENGER'S FOOD

A Food of great nutritive value which can be made suitable for any degree of digestive power by the simple process of letting it stand for a longer or shorter period at one stage of its preparation.

When strength is returning after illness, a carefully regulated and increasing amount of exercise for the digestive functions is beneficial. Benger's Food is the only food which can be prepared so as to give the stomach this regulated amount of work.

Benger's Food is sold in Tins by Chemists, &c., everywhere.

DR. DE JONGH'S
KNIGHT OF THE ORDER OF LEOPOLD OF BELGIUM
KNIGHT OF THE LEGION OF HONOUR
LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL

THE PUREST. THE MOST PALATABLE. THE MOST DIGESTIBLE. THE MOST EFFICACIOUS.
Incontestably proved by Forty Years' Medical Experience to be
The only Cod Liver Oil which produces the full curative effects in
CONSUMPTION AND DISEASES OF THE CHEST, THROAT AFFECTIONS, GENERAL DEBILITY, DISEASES OF THE SKIN, WASTING DISEASES OF CHILDREN, RICKETS, AND ALL SCROFULOUS DISORDERS.

SELECT MEDICAL OPINIONS.

DR. PROSSER JAMES,
Lecturer on Materia Medica, London Hospital.
"Dr. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL contains the whole of the active ingredients of the remedy, and is easily digested. Hence its value, not only in Diseases of the Throat and Lungs, but in a great number of cases to which the Profession is extending its use."

DR. HUNTER SEMPLE,
Physician to the Hospital for Diseases of the Throat and Chest, London.
"I have long been aware of the great reputation enjoyed by the LIGHT-BROWN COD-LIVER OIL introduced into medical practice by Dr. DE JONGH, and have recommended it with the utmost confidence. I have no hesitation in stating my opinion, that in point of all the qualities of a good and efficient medicine, Its taste is by no means disagreeable, and might even be called pleasant. I have found Dr. DE JONGH'S OIL very useful in cases of Chronic Cough, and especially in Laryngeal Disease complicated with Consumption."

DR. SAUNDERS, C.B.,
Late Deputy-Inspector-General Army Hospitals, Superintendent London Medical Mission.
"I have used Dr. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL extensively among the sick poor of St. Giles's, and consider it a valuable remedy, especially in the Wasting Diseases of Children."

DR. WHITMORE,
Medical Officer of Health, St. Marylebone, London.
"My own somewhat lengthened experience as a Medical Practitioner enables me with confidence to recommend Dr. DE JONGH'S LIGHT BROWN COD LIVER OIL as being more uniform in quality, more certain in its effects, more palatable, and infinitely less likely to disagree with the stomach than the Pale Oil. If I were asked for an explanation of the marked success which for so many years has attended the administration of Dr. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL, I should say that it is owing to its extremely medicinal, dietetic, and regiminal properties, and which are found to exist in no other medicine that I am acquainted with, in such uniform combination."

Dr. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL is supplied ONLY in IMPERIAL Half-Pints, Pints and Quarts, sealed with SCITY Patent Capsule impressed on the Cork with Dr. DE JONGH'S Stamp, and on the side with his Signature, and the Signature of ANSAR, HARFORD & Co.; and bearing under the wrapper a Label with the same Stamp and Signature. WITHOUT THESE MARKS NONE CAN POSSIBLY BE GENUINE.

Sold by all respectable Chemists, Druggists, and Storekeepers throughout the World.

SOLE CONSIGNEES,
ANSAR, HARFORD & CO., Ltd., 18?, GRAY'S INN RD., LONDON.

THE CONNAUGHT HOTEL
POONA.

Select Hotel for European Gentry only.

MALARIA, INFLUENZA, AND MILD FORMS OF PLAGUE,
Use BATLIWALLA'S AGUE MIXTURE or PILLS. Re. 1

BATLIWALLA'S CHOLERAL
Is the only remedy for CHOLERA. Re. 1.

BATLIWALLA'S HARETONE
Has been recently improved a great deal and restores Grey Hair to its Natural Colour Rs. 3.

BATLIWALLA'S TONIC PILLS
Cure Nervous Exhaustion and Constitutional Weakness. Re. 1-8.

BATLIWALLA'S TOOTH POWDER
Is scientifically made of Native and English Drugs, such as Mayaphal and Carbolic Acid B.P. As. 4

BATLIWALLA'S RINGWORM OINTMENT
Cures in a day. As 4 per pot.

SOLD EVERYWHERE and ALSO BY
DR. H. L. BATLIWALLA,
WARLI LABORATORY, DADAR, BOMBAY.

ALCOCK, ASHDOWN & Co., LD.,
ENGINEERS, BOILER MAKERS, IRON AND BRASS FOUNDERS, SHIP AND MILLWRIGHTS.

CONTRACTORS for the SUPPLY of Machinery and Erection of Buildings for Cotton, Flour, Sugar, Oil Mills, Distilleries, etc.

Manufacturers of all kinds of Cast and Wrought Iron Work of the heaviest description Cotton Presses, Half Presses and Finishers for Half-Pressed Bales, Hydraulic Machinery, Mill and rope Gearing Wheels made by Machinery up to 4 feet diameter Ornamental Castings, Sanitary and Water Carts, Tanks, etc.

To enable us to meet all Engineering and Trade Requirements, we have added to our Works some of the largest and heaviest Tools in India, including Special Testing Plant, and greatly extended our foundry.

SOLE AGENTS FOR
THE BRITISH ANTI-FOULING COMPOSITION AND PAINT CO., LTD.
(VON HOVELINGS PROCESS.)
PAINTS
As supplied to the Principal Navies of the World.
Messrs. THE ATLAS METAL and ALLOYS CO., LTD., Genuine Atlas Metal of W. E. Watson's Brand.
Messrs. SAMUELSON and Co., Ltd.
Patent Power Hammers and Roots, "Acme" Blowers and Exhausters.

For Sale.—Boilers, Engines, Contractors' Pumps, Boiler Fittings, Pipes, Cocks etc., Also Steel Bars, Plates, and Angle Irons of the largest sections, Diamonds, Silver, and other Steel and Engineers' Requisites of all descriptions kept in Stock.

HEAD WORKS AND OFFICES—DEFENCES WORKS, MAZAGON.
BRANCH FACTORY—CARNAC IRON WORKS,
OPPOSITE VICTORIA DOCKS.

J. W. HEPWORTH, SECRETARY AND MANAGER.
D. LONGWORTH, ASSISTANT SECRETARY AND MANAGER.

ENO'S 'FRUIT SALT'
A HOUSEHOLD REMEDY FOR

All Functional Derangements of the Liver, Temporary Congestion arising from Alcoholic Beverages, Errors in Diet, (Eating or Drinking,) Biliousness, Sick Headache, Giddiness, Oppression or Feeling of Melancholy, Vomiting, Heartburn, Sourness of the Stomach, or Constipation. It is a Refreshing and Invigorating Beverage, most Invaluable to Travellers, Emigrants, Sailors, and Residents in Tropical Climates.

ENO'S "FRUIT SALT" assists the Functions of the Liver, Bowels, Skin, and Kidneys by Natural Means: thus the blood is freed from poisonous or other hurtful matters, the foundation and great danger of Chills, Fever, Worry, Blood Poisons, &c. There is no doubt that, when it has been taken in the earliest stages of a disease, it has, in innumerable instances, prevented a serious illness.

CAUTION.—*Examine the Capsule and see that it is marked ENO'S 'FRUIT SALT'; otherwise you have the sincerest form of flattery—IMITATION.*

Prepared only by J. C. ENO, Ltd., 'FRUIT SALT' WORKS, London, S.E., Eng., by J. C. ENO'S Patent.

Sold by Chemists and Stores everywhere.

VETARZO BRAIN AND NERVE FOOD.

This remarkable compound, the result of the latest developments and achievements of modern chemistry, pharmacology, and therapeutics, is without equal in all cases of defective nerve power, whether induced by worry, over-work, unhealthy climate, dissipation, excess, youthful imprudence, or other influences incidental to the wear and tear and haste or overstrain of modern life. Sleeplessness, tremblings, palpitation, nervous dyspepsia, low spirits, mental and bodily prostration, muscular and local weakness, general and nervous debility, fatty nutrition, premature decay or deficiency of the vital forces, impaired vitality, harassing dreams, night disturbances, sudden startings, dimness of sight, defective hearing, loss of memory, inability to perform the various duties of life, or to enjoy its pleasures, restlessness that can settle to nothing, irritability of temper, female weakness, painful periods, backache, bearing down sensations, nervous headache, wasting disease, night sweats, and all other phases of brain and nerve exhaustion, are successfully combated by this highly scientific preparation. Bracing up the system generally, it gives tone to the exhausted nerves, arrests all wearing, wasting discharges, involuntary losses, &c.; restores the failing energies, and imparts new life and vigour to what had so recently seemed worn out, "used up," and valueless.

VETARZO BLOOD MEDICINE.

Never before was there anything like it, nor can its marvellous properties ever be equalled in all cases of poor blood, impurity, or other imperfection of the blood from whatever cause arising. No sooner is it imbibed into the system than it permeates and penetrates to the minutest capillaries, overcoming and expelling the virus of disease, wherever and in whatsoever form met with: removing all blotches, pimples, scurf, scurvy, scrofula and glandular swellings, discolorations, roughness and unsightly watchers, &c. Its effects are almost magical in the treatment of gout, rheumatism, sciatica, lumbago, pains and swellings of the joints, discherges, secondary symptoms, eczema, lepra, psoriasis, bad legs, bad breasts, abscesses, ulcers, sores, goitre or Derbyshire neck, its

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

W. CROWDER & Co., LTD.,

Largest Importers in India

of

STEEL WIRE ROPES

for every purpose.

STOCKED IN

All Sizes, Lengths and Descriptions at our Establishments

in

BOMBAY, KARACHI, CALCUTTA.

NOTICE

IS hereby given that Messrs. DADABHOY ANANDRAO KANWINDAY, RAMRAO ANANDRAO KANWINDAY, MOTIRAM GANPATRAO KANWINDAY, ANANDRAO DADABHOY KANWINDAY, DATTARAM DADABHOY KANWINDAY, a minor by his father the said Dadabhoy Anandrao Kanwinday and Suttendranath Ramrao and Pandarinath Ramrao, both minors, by their father Ramrao Anandrao Kanwinday, have contracted TO SELL the land, buildings, described below, free from incumbrances.

Any person having any claim in or to the said property or any part thereof by way of sale, mortgage, gift, trust, inheritance, possession, lease incumbrance, lien easement, or otherwise is hereby required to make the same known in writing to the Undersigned at their Office, Old Secretariat, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay, within 14 days from the date hereof, after which date the sale will be completed without regard to any claim not so made known as aforesaid, and all claims (if any) not so made known as aforesaid will be considered as waived and null and void.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of land or ground of Pension and Tax tenure with the messuage, tenement or buildings and erections standing thereon, situate lying and being on the West side of Kandawadi Lane without the Fort of Bombay, in the Registration Subdistrict of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 581 4-9 square yards or thereabouts, and which said premises are Assessed by the Collector of Bombay, under Collector's Old No. 61, Collector's New No. 567, Old Survey No. 496, New Survey No. 7501, and by the Municipality under Ward D No. 652 and 703 ,and Street Nos. 53 and 4, and which said premises are bounded as follows :—That is to say, on or towards the East by the said Kandawadi Lane aforesaid, on or towards the West by Mooghat Lane, on or towards the North by the house of Raghunath Narayen Khote, and on or towards the South by the house formerly of Mungesh Raghunath but now of Eknath Balkrishna and which said premises were formerly and are now in the occuptions of the said Vendors and their monthly tenants.—Dated this 9th March, 1909.

LITTLE & CO.,
Purchaser's Attorneys.

BOMBAY ART SOCIETY'S EXHIBITION.

TOWN HALL,

DAILY 8-30 A.M. to 8 P.M.

Including Sundays from March 3rd to 15th.

THE NEW "REVLUC" PINCE NEZ.

DURING the hot steamy Weather, when your Glasses persist in falling of your nose a pair of "REVLUC" FRAME fitted to your own lense will be found a great boon.

They are self-adjusting.
There is nothing to break.
They are always Horizontal.
They are the acme of comfort and very strong.
No slipping off the Nose.

Prices of Frames only, inclusive of fitting —
Nickel, Rs. 3-8. Gold, Rs. 35,

MARCKS & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

JARRAHWOOD.

JARRAH Steam-Sawn Scantlings suitable for Flooring, Joists, Rafters, Posts, Chowkhats Office Partitions, Doors, Windows, Polished, Furniture, Frame work, Cotton bale ribs. Jarrah is about half the price of Teak. Sample and price list on application to

MESSRS. MILLARS'KARRI JARRAH Coy. (1902) Ld.,
Victoria House, Victoria Road, Mazagon.
Telephone No. 838.

DR. LAZARUS'S

SPLEEN PILLS

Have cured thousands of cases of enlarged Spleen.

FULL DIRECTIONS GIVEN IN WRAPPER PREPARED (ONLY) BY

E. J. Lazarus & Co., Medical Hall, Benares.

In bottles, at Rs. 1-4 each ; box and packing, 2 as

Mr. Apothecary W. J. Montgomery, Madras Med. Estabt., writes :—"You are at liberty to publish the following few lines which bear testimony to the efficacy of your Spleen Pills in the "Pioneer" if you think fit. I have used Dr. Lazarus's Spleen Pills in several cases of enlarged Spleen, etc. In all of them the cure was decidedly rapid, though the dose recommended has been found by me too strong for some. I have used nothing equal to it, and would strongly recommend those suffering from the above complaint never to be without taking a course of these pills, and I am quite certain that these pills will effect a cure when other remedies have failed.—Jalsa, Deccan.

GLUE MADE IN OUR OWN FACTORY

TO GLUE MERCHANTS, BOOK-BINDERS, PRINTERS AND CONTRACTORS.

WE have OPENED a FACTORY at Ahmedabad to manufacture the well-known glue on a large scale.

This glue is pure and suitable for printers and book-binders for general use. A trial is solicited.

For further particulars, please apply to our Bombay firm, Messrs. KAGDI YASINBHAI RAHIMBHAI, Glue Merchants, Erskine Road, Nil Bazar, Bombay.

GLUE! GLUE!! GLUE!!!

GANIBHAI HUSANBHAI,

LARGEST GLUE MERCHANTS IN BOMBAY.

All Varieties of pure COUNTRY GLUE supplied in large or small quantities.

ADDRESS :—GANIBHAI HUSANBHAI, Glue Merchants, Bhendy Bazaar, near Nawab Musjid. Post No. 9.

SPECIAL OFFER.

COMMERCIAL ENVELOPES.—"Gazette Commercial," Rs. 2-4 per thousand ; and if printed on flap, Rs.3-12 per thousand. Samples on application at "THE BOMBAY GAZETTE" Office.

AMUSEMENTS.

TUESDAY, MARCH 23RD, AT 6-15 P. M.

RECITAL OF SACRED MUSIC

in the C. M. S. CHURCH, GIRGAUM.

The following have kindly promised to take part : Mrs. PORTLOCK, Miss CLARA PROCTER, Miss SCHMUCK, Messrs. RHENIUS, COMFORT, PICKLES and DENNIS, the C. M. S. Church Choir, and the Y. M. C. A. Glee Club.

Offertory for the INDIAN CHRISTIAN BRANCHES of the Young Men's Christian Association.

HAVE YOU SEEN THE

FAIRY'S BOWER,

OTHERWISE KNOWN AS

THE PAINLESS SURGICAL ROOM.

AT THE MEDICAL CONGRESS EXHIBITION?

This Room will delight the young and old, so walk up everybody please.

BOMBAY MEDICAL CONGRESS EXHIBITION, 1909.

THE EXHIBITION

REDUCTION IN PRICES.

WILL BE OPEN DAILY,

from 4 P.M. to 11-30 P.M.

The Exhibition is held in specially constructed Buildings after the Indo-Saracenic style of Architecture and comprises a varied Collection of Exhibits including Medical, Surgical, Sanitary, Building, Paving, Drainage, and Ventilating Appliances, Foods, Drugs and Toilet requisites, &c., &c.

Two Military Bands will perform daily on week-days in the afternoon and evening.

In addition there will be daily a series of well selected side-shows including—

The Excelsior Cinematograph, Bandman's Egyptian Theatre, Switch-Back Railway with Tunnels, Laughing Gallery, Fairy Bower Panorama, Maze Optical Delusions, Equatorial Telescope, Fish Pond, etc.

REFRESHMENTS available for all Classes.
RETIRING ROOM " "

The EXHIBITION will be OPEN for PURDA LADIES and CHILDREN only on WEDNESDAY, the 10th from 8 a.m. to 12 noon.

PRICE OF ADMISSION.

Adults annas eight each; Children, Nurses in uniforms, Soldiers and Sailors half price.

EXCELSIOR MOUNTAIN SLIDE.

MAIDAN.

EVERY NIGHT

From 5 P.M. to 11-30 P.M.

ADMISSION, AND SLIDE 2 ANNAS.

FREE ADMISSION from Excelsior Cinematograph Side.

EXCELSIOR CINEMATOGRAPH.

TO-NIGHT! TO-NIGHT!!

GRAND ATTRACTIVE PROGRAMME, WITH THE LATEST NOVELTIES

Amongst which will be

A SUFFRAGETTE'S DREAM (Very Amusing).
A TRIP TO SWITZERLAND (Very interesting Sceneries.)
RED SKINS' RING (Dramatic.)

By General request
The BRIGANDS in CALABRIA and many others.

THREE PERFORMANCES EVERY NIGHT, INCLUDING SUNDAYS.

From 7 to 8, 8-30 to 9-30, and 10 to 11 (S. T.).

EVERY SATURDAY AN EXTRA SHOW From 11-15 to 12-15 P.M.

PRICES AS USUAL,

NOTE.—Any kind of refreshment can be had at the Excelsior Bar.

DON'T MISS THE SWITCHBACK

When Visiting

THE MEDICAL CONGRESS EXHIBITION

BUT

COME AND BE SWITCH'D.

WHEN VISITING THE MEDICAL CONGRESS EXHIBITION DON'T FORGET TO CALL AT

THE TOPSY-TURVY HOUSE.

THE SENSATION IS

BEWILDERING, PLEASING AND MYSTIFYING.

TOPSY-TURVY HOUSE.

THE RAGE OF THE CONTINENT.

THE MOST NOVEL SHOW IN THE EXHIBITION.

GREAT WESTERN HOTEL.

FACING THE SEA.

FORT, BOMBAY.

THE NEW FRENCH REMEDY.

TRADE THERAPION MARK.

This successful and highly popular remedy, as employed in the Continental Hospitals by Ricord, Rostan, Jobert, Velpeau, and others, combines all the desiderata to be sought-in a medicine of the kind, and surpasses everything hitherto employed.

THERAPION No. 1 in a few days only removes all discharges from the urinary organs, effectually superseding injections, the use of which does irreparable harm by laying the foundation of stricture and other serious diseases. In dysentery, piles, irritation of the lower bowel, cough, bronchitis, asthma, and some of the more trying complaints of infancy, it will be found astonishingly efficacious, affording prompt relief where other well tried remedies have been powerless.

THERAPION No. 2 for impurity of the blood, scurvy, pimples, spots, blotches, pains and swellings of the joints—often mistaken for rheumatism—secondary symptoms, disease of the bones, sore throat, and all diseases for which it has been too much a fashion to employ mercury, sarsaparilla, &c., to the destruction of the sufferer's teeth and ruin of health. This preparation purifies the whole system through the blood, and thoroughly eliminates every poisonous matter from the body.

THERAPION No. 3 for nervous exhaustion, waste of vitality, harassing dreams, and all the distressing consequences arising from early error, excess, neglect, or in hot, unhealthy climates, &c. It possesses surprising power in restoring strength and vigour to the debilitated.

THERAPION may be procured at 2/9 and 4/6 per package of all the principal Chemists and Merchants throughout the World. In ordering, the purchaser should state which of the three numbers he requires, and observe above Registered Trade Mark, which is a fac-simile of the word "THERAPION" as it appears on the Government Stamp (in white letters on a red ground), affixed to every genuine package by order of His Majesty's Hon Commissioners, and without which it is a forgery.

SOLD BY TREACHER & CO., BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA.

"SPECIAL SHORT" ADVERTISEMENTS.

Only Advertisements for Clerks, Servants &c. Houses to Let, and Goods for Sale or Wanted are accepted in this Column.

RATES.—(Cash only). Three lines—Per insertion One Rupee. Every additional line, Eight Annas. REPLIES will be sent "BEARING" unless amount to cover Postage is previously paid.

YOUR PIANO.—Does it need TUNING or REPAIRING ? We place the services of a thoroughly Competent Workman at your disposal. Our charges are MODERATE, and whatever we do for your Instrument, we guarantee that it will be done as well as it is possible.—MARCKS & Co. Ld., AGENTS for the world-known "Bluthner" Pianos, Bombay and Poona.

MR. N. P. KHARAS writes :—Singer's Sewing Machines are proved satisfactory in all respects. They are so strong that they can hardly go out to order, and as far as the mechanical excellence is concerned they are the best in the World.

"LU-LU" EYE DROPS.—An absolutely non-irritant and a Positive Cure for Sore, Inflamed, Red, and Weak Eyes, Granulated Lids, Corneal Ulcers, etc. Prepared to the Formula of a Surgeon-Oculist (London). Re. 1.—D. M. DASTOOR & Co., Gppt. "The Bombay Club," Fort.

BURMA AFTER THE CONQUEST. By Grattan Geary. Rs. 8. Apply "Bombay Gazette" Office.

BOMBAY PRICE CURRENT and Summary of Trade, Published Weekly, on the Departure of the Overland Mail for Europe, containing a Specially-Written Market Report, Freight Report, &c., Summary of Cotton Exports during the Week, Imports and Exports of Bullion, Comparative Summaries of Exports, Comparative Summaries of Imports, of Piece-Goods, and of Yarn into Bombay from Great Britain, Share Lists and Rates of Exchange List of Vessels in Bombay Harbour on the date of publication, and Arrivals and Departures of Vessels during the Week, Charters and Engagements. Annual Subscription in advance, Rs. 10. Single copy Annas 4. "Bombay Gazette" Office, Green Street.

CHEMISTS.—Phillips and Co. beg to inform the public of Bombay that a medical Gentleman of great experience can be consulted daily at their Fort premises from 4 to 6 p.m.

EDUCATION.—LADY living in healthy part of England and having one little girl, aged 10, would like charge of one more. Good day school. Terms moderate. Excellent references.—W, care of this Office.

EXCHANGE TABLES.—Rs. 2 Apply "Bombay Gazette" Office.

ENVELOPES.—COMMERCIAL ENVELOPES.—"Gazette Commercial" Rs. 2-4 per thousand ; and if printed on flap, Rs. 3-12 per thousand. Samples on application to "THE BOMBAY GAZETTE" Office.

ELECTRICAL PRINTING.—The "Bombay Gazette" Offices have been MOVED from the premises in Armenian Lane and Modeste Street, and are now located at 2 GREEN STREET (behind the Bank of Bombay), where a complete Electric Installation supplies the Motive Power for the working of the Machinery, thus economising labour and facilitating work. The Management is therefore able to offer Constituents expedition and economy in rates. Quotations given for all classes of Printing Work Binding, Stationery, etc.

FOR SALE.—BAY WALER MARE, AGE 7, Excellent temper, believed perfectly sound. Vis-a-vis Carriage. Apply to G. F. HORBURY, Warden Road.

GOVERNMENT SERVANT SUPPLIERS.—Messrs. OLIVER and Co. undertake the Supply of Labour in General Clerks. The original and only firm that supplies thoroughly efficient and reliable High Class Servants. Patronised by the Officers of the Services. Especially First Class Bearers and Mahomedan Servants whom we guarantee. Fee Bombay Rs. 2, Mofussil Rs. 3 each servant, which stands good for six months. No. 21, Ch. G. St, (First Floor), Fort, Bombay. Established 1872.

GUARANTEE.—"Giras and Guarantee." A Collection of Decisions, etc., on Questions regarding Giras, Wants, and their Guaranteed Riches. By L. P. Parekh. Rs. 6. Apply Box No. 405, c/o "Bombay Gazette" Office.

INDIAN TRAVELLERS' RAILWAY GUIDE.—Copies of the Guide with coloured Railway Map duly corrected are issued on the 1st of each month and may be had at Messrs. Wheeler & Co.'s Bookstalls on the principal Railway Station platforms or at the "Bombay Gazette" Office—Price 8 annas.

JOB PRINTING,—Apply at the Bombay Gazette Electric Printing Works, 2, Green Street, Fort.

JOINT STOCK COMPANIES.—Proxy and Transfer Forms at Two Annas each. Special Quotation for large quantities with name of Company included. Apply at THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE," Office.

LAYS OF THE LAW.—A Selection of Leading Cases. By W. E. H. Re. 1. Apply Box No. 404 c/o "Bombay Gazette" Office.

MAHABLESHVAR—TO LET.—BELLEVUE, VICTORIA LODGE, Bachelors, Union House, Parvativille, Rockdale, Monastery, Noshirvan and Mithibai Hall Apply ADURJEE and BROTHERS.

OLD ISSUES of the "BOMBAY GAZETTE," of the "WEEKLY BUDGET," and of the "OVERLAND SUMMARY," when available, are supplied at special prices, which vary, according to lapse of time, between As. 2 and Rs. 5 and higher.

"OVERLAND SUMMARY."—Published Weekly (on Saturdays) in time for the English Mail. A complete résumé of Indian News, particularly entertaining for Anglo-Indians, retired or on leave. Subscription (inclusive of Postage), One Sovereign or Rs. 15 per annum.

RAILWAY HOTEL, Bombay, Grant Road, near Moos Buildings, Give it a trial and you will never regret your visit. Board and Residence, Rs. 2 and 3 per day. Very easy terms for permanent residents. Splendid Bars, Brand new Billiard Tables. Dinner Rs. 1-4-0 ; Tiffin, Re. 1-0-0 ; Breakfast As. 12 Dinner served till late hours

ROUNDABOUT BOMBAY. By James Douglas. Rs. 5. Apply Box No. 408, c/o "Bombay Gazette" Office.

REPORTS, Petitions, Memorial, Business Announcements, Bill Forms, Books, Pamphlets, &c., &c., printed with neatness and promptitude at reasonable rates. Special Terms for large contracts. Apply to the Manager, The "Bombay Gazette" Electric Press.

SPECIAL OFFER.—COMMERCIAL ENVELOPES.—Gazette Commercial," Rs. 2-4 per thousand ; and if printed on flap, Rs. 3-12 per thousand. Samples on application at "THE BOMBAY GAZETTE" Office.

TO DISTRICT OFFICERS.—Shikaris, Travellers and etc. Dont go out without the DRIED FRUITS of the GARH ESTATE, Bajaura Kangra District, Superintendent can supply 2 lbs. tins, at Rs. 1-4. Postage extra.

TO BE LET.—From 1st May, for 6 months, 4 FURNISHED ROOMS in VICTORIA HALL, Victoria Road, Byculla. Stove, Servants Quarters, &c. Rent very moderate, Apply box No. 1235 care of "Bombay Gazette,"

"THE EMPIRE."—The file of the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" is available to Enquirers at the Office of "THE EMPIRE," LIMITED, No. 12A., Mission Row Calcutta, and the file of "THE EMPIRE" may be seen at the Office of the "Bombay Gazette, Limited, 2, Green Street, Fort behind the Bank of Bombay).

TURKEY.—"Through Asiatic Turkey." Bombay to the Bosphorus. Two Volumes. By Grattan Geary. Rs. 10. Apply Box No. 409, c/o "Bombay Gazette" Office

WANTED.—A COMPETENT TYPIST for one month. One with knowledge of Shorthand preferred. Apply RAJA DEEN DAYAL & SONS, Cox's Building, Hornby Road.

"WEEKLY BUDGET."—A Summary of the Week's News, published on Saturday Evenings, Rs. 12 per annum (exclusive of postage.

Beauty's Secret.

ICILMA FLUOR CREAM, England's premier face-cream, is the only really SAFE face-cream. Delightfully refreshing, it frees the skin from tan, chaps, roughness, redness, wrinkles and insect bites. It contains no grease, but is Nature's simple secret for Beauty. No other cream is so cleansing, so beneficial or so harmless.

Icilma Fluor Cream

is deliciously fragrant and foamy, and imparts the marvellous cleansing and toning virtures of ICILMA NATURAL WATER. Cannot grow hair, needs no powder, and has none of the dangerous after-effects of greasy creams. Most economical of all creams. Use Icilma Fluor Cream daily and watch your skin grow clearer.

AFTER SHAVING Icilma Fluor Cream cools and soothes, it removes all irritation and if rubbed on over night makes shaving surprisingly easy.

Icilma is pronounced—eye-silma.

Of all good Chemists and Stores.

ICILMA CO., Ld., London, E.C. England.

SALES BY AUCTION.

BENNETT & COMPANY,
No. 22, APOLLO STREET.

AUCTION SALE of Valuable Landed Property at Umerkhadi Street.

Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will, on the days and hours hereinafter mentioned, put up for sale by Public Auction, the undermentioned immoveable property at the premises under instructions of Mr. Dawoodbhai Fazulbhai Peroo Mahomed, the mortgagee, and on account and at the risk of Mr. Mahomed Mulji Rahim, the mortgagor.

Lot No. I—To be sold on the premises THIS DAY, FRIDAY, the 12th March, 1909, at 4-30 p. m. (S. T.)

All that piece or parcel of fazendari land or ground belonging to the Khoja Sunat Jamat Barvi Majlis and situate at Umarkhadi Street, outside the Fort in the Registration sub-district of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 338 square yards or thereabouts, together with the messuage, tenements, buildings and out-houses, standing thereon and assessed by the Assessor of Municipal rates and taxes under B. Ward Nos. 3334, 3335, 3336 and street Nos. 36, 38, 40, 42 and New Survey No. 3165 and bounded as follows :—That is to say, on or towards the North by the property belonging to Dungri Musjid, on or towards the East by the said Umerkhadi Street, on or towards the South by the Pirbhoy Damji Market, and on or towards the West by the Property of Kassam Poonja.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Matubhai Jamietram and Madon, solicitors, or to the undersigned.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

TO-MORROW, SATURDAY, the 13th March, at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.), Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Marine House, Government Dockyard, Fort, the very valuable and handsome substantial French polished teak and blackwood household furniture (made to order after the owner's special designs) very handsome glass and porcelainware of the finest quality, dining, drawing, office and bed-room furniture of the best material and workmanship, consisting of teakwood sliding dining table in 7 pieces, diningroom chairs, large sideboards with drawers, cupboard and mirror back, large size duree carpets, handsome Chesterfield sofas, lined with superb silk tapestry and spring cushion, a first rate full size Billiard table by John Roberts with balls, ques, cuestand, rest, etc., complete, side tea, and centre teapoys, handsome brass and iron single and double bedsteads with hair matrasses, feather pillows, hair bolsters, mesquito nets, stands, teakwood glass doors, double almyrahs and teakwood Zeenda cupboards, dressing and washhand tables with marble tops, Burmah opened carved screens of exquisite workmanship, Singapore cane furniture, one 12/14 H. P. Argyll Motor Car with accessories complete in very good order, one handsome strong Calcutta-built Victoria on perch by Dykes and Sons, sets of brass mounted double harness, aluminium cooking utensils, a large collection of choice and rare plants in tubs and pots, etc., etc., the property of Rear-Admiral G. H. Hewett, C.I.E., Director, Royal Indian Marine.

Catalogues are published and the property is on view.

The plants will be sold on the same day at 7-30 a.m.

TO-MORROW, SATURDAY, the 13th instant, at 3-30 p.m. (S.T.), Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, a quantity of grey and coloured piece goods, etc.

AT 2 P.M. (S. T.)

1 second-hand glass-fronted miniature brougham, in good order.
1 handsome strong rubber-tyred palanquin office shigram, in very good order.
1 handsome strong rubber-tyred victoria, in very good order.
1 bay pony, quiet in harness.
1 grey pony, quiet in harness and saddle.
On account of the conearned.
4 horses, 14-2 hands, go well in harness and saddle.

By order of the Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay, Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will sell by Public Auction at the Arthur Crawford Markets on MONDAY, the 15th instant, at 11 a.m. (B. T.) the right of collecting fair ground and feeding fees from cattle dealers, butchers, and all others at the Bombay Municipal Slaughter-houses, Bandora, for 12 months from 1st April, 1909, to 31st March, 1910, and fees in the Fort Market, Arthur Crawford Beef Markets, Arthur Crawford, Fish and Mutton Markets, Erskine Road Fish Market, Colaba Fish Markets, Fodder Road Fish Market, Mazagaon and Ferguson Road Fish Market, Mahim Fish Market, Parel Fish Market and Elphinstone Road Markets from fresh and salt-fish sellers, &c., who sit on the floor or other places not numbered either in line or outside under the eaves of the Markets and also collecting fees for weighing goods at the scales of the Arthur Crawford Markets, for 12 months from 1st April, 1909 to 31st March, 1910.

For particulars and conditions of sales, respectively, apply at the Municipal Commissioner's Office, Fort, or at the office of the Superintendent of Markets, Arthur Crawford Markets, or to the Undersigned.

The Municipal Commissioner does not bind himself to accept the highest or any offer.

BENNETT & Co.

BOMBAY, 12TH MARCH, 1909.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO.
AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION AGENTS,
21, MEADOW STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

SALE OF VALUABLE IMMOVABLE PROPERTY AT GIRGAUM BACK ROAD, OUT OF FORT.

Messrs. SORABJEE CAWASJEE & Co. will put up for sale by Public Auction, TO-MORROW, SATURDAY, the 13th day of March 1909, at 4-30 o'clock (Standard Time) in the afternoon on the premises by the direction of Messrs. Raghunath Wamanrao Dadarkar and Mukundrao Wamanrao Dadarkar, the Vendors of the property, the following immovable.

PARTICULARS.

All that piece or parcel of Government land or ground together with the messuages, tenements or dwelling-house standing thereon, situate lying and being outside the Fort of Bombay, and in the Registration sub-district of Bombay, at Girgaum Back Road, in an Oart called or known as Khoiachi Wadi, admeasuring about 343 square yards or thereabouts, and assessed by the Collector of Municipal rates and taxes under Ward D, Ward No. III, Street No. 58, Girgaum Road and registered by the Collector of Pension and Tax under Old No. 765, New No. 3415, Old Survey No. 555, and New Survey No. 7876, bounded on the east by the public road, on the west by the house of Khanderao Janardhan and Govind Babaji, on the north by the house of Shantaram Wishwanath, and on the south by the house of Pandurang Babuji.

For further particulars and conditions of sale may be obtained from Messrs. C. P. D. Cunha and Dawlatrao Jayaram Mantri, Attorneys for the said vendors or from the undersigned.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & Co.,
Auctioneers.

BOMBAY, 12TH MARCH, 1909.

MENESSE AND COMPANY,
No. 35, HUMMUM STREET.

AUCTION SALE OF DAMAGED COTTON WASTE, COTTON FLY, &c., &c.

On SUNDAY, the 14th inst., at 3 p.m. (S.T.) Messrs. MENESSE & Co. will sell by Public Auction at Dongri Street, Bhimpoora, on account of the Insurance Offices concerned, the following goods salved from the fire that lately occurred there.

A quantity of Cotton waste, Cotten Fly, &c., &c., damaged by fire and water.

AUCTION SALE OF OLD STORES, SHIP'S FURNITURE, FITTINGS, BOATS, &c., &c.

Messrs. MENESSE & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, on MONDAY, the 15th March, 1909, at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.), in the P. & O. S. N. Co.'s Dockyard, Mazagon.

A quantity of old stores, ship's requisites, fittings, &c., consisting of old canvas, sails, canvas cutting, old flags, old ropes, brass, copper, lead and wooden fittings, broken glass, and crockeryware, boats, Europe rope, brass fittings, knives, carpets, old troops, mess utensils, leather belting, rubber mats, ironware, and miscellaneous other articles.

Purchasers will have to pay whatever custom's duty, &c. that may be and clear the goods within ten days from the date of auction.

MENESSE & Co.

BOMBAY, 12TH MARCH, 1909.

SPORTSMEN.

IF you wish to have your SHIKAR Trophies mounted, you cannot do better than entrust them to us, the leading firm of TAXIDERMISTS. We possess many beautiful and chaste designs for mounting Tusks, Horns and Hoof Trophies and can guarantee the fidelity of a likeness, and the quality and finish of our production in the setting up of heads and Skins for which we were awarded a GOLD MEDAL at the BOMBAY EXHIBITION. Write for Catalogue with Testimonials and Press Opinions.

MURRAY BROTHERS,
PRACTICAL AND ARTISTIC
TAXIDERMISTS,
DHUN CASTLE, BYCULLA, BOMBAY.

SALES BY AUCTION.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY
No. 7, MARINE STREET.

SALE VALUABLE GOLD, PEARL, AND SILVER ORNAMENTS.

Under instruction from the R. D. Sethna, Esquire Receiver appointed in suit No. 651 of 1906 (Noor Mahomed vs. Noorbai), Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction, TO-MORROW, SATURDAY, the 13th instant at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.), at their Rooms in Fort, the following :—

Gold jamur, toolsi, akdami, kada, toda, nosering sakla, bali joomkha, rings, pote, etc., silver kada, langar, bedi, rings, metal watches, etc.

Also at 3-30 p.m., by order of R. D. Sethna, Esquire, Receiver appointed in suit No. 843 of 1908 (Gopal Nagar vs. Kilachand), on account and risk of Panachad Bhura the following :—Pearl earring and vali, small pearl necklace, loose small pearls, about 279 pearls bunch, also silver trays, kada, sankla, etc.

The above is on view.

AUCTION SALE of a large plot of garden land with stone materials thereon at Mulundgamm close to Mulund Station, near Thana.

Under instructions from R. D. Sethna, Esquire, Acting Official Assignee and Assignee of the estate of Lillachar Thakersey Thakar, an Insolvent, Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction, on SUNDAY the 14th March, 1909, at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.) at the premises.

All the right, title and interest of the abovenamed insolvent in all those pieces or parcels of Government land with fruit trees, stone materials, and a Kutcha well, admeasuring about 5,929 square yards, and assessment wherof is Rs. 7-7-0 per year and situate at Mulundgamm, near the Railway Station, Taluka Salsette, Jilla Thana, bearing Survey Nos. 183 and 193, Pot Nos. 1, 2 and 3 and Palni No. 1, and bounded on the East by the Railway line and the land of Hunteraj Moraj, on the West by the land of Ratansey Premji, on the North by the land of Lillachar Pushattam and others and on the South by the land of Bhaskar and Ratansey Premji.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made to the undersigned.

WEEKLY SALE.

On MONDAY, the 15th instant, at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.) Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms, a quantity of grey, white and coloured piece-goods and the following :—

Furniture such as sofas, chairs, easy chairs, writing, dressing and washhand tables, cupboards, almira, chest of drawers, iron safe, cots.

1 Ebonized cottage piano.

1 New English made large size phonograph of ebony cabinet 14 in turn table, measuring 2¾ by 20½ by 12 inches, playing 8 or 10 in records with nickel flower horn suitable for drawingroom.

By order of R. D. Sethna, Esq., Receiver of the estate of Perbhai Damjee : 1 Large size Milner's safe 54 by 42 by 30 inches suitable for jewellers and merchants.

Under instructions from the Administrator General the effects of the late Nathan Moses alias Adolph Kathawala such as diamond rings, silver and metal watches, gold rings, chain, charm cigarette case bag, etc.

AT 3 P.M.

Several gents' bicycles by different makers.
1 Rubber-tyred light victoria.
1 Rubber-tyred light vis-a-vis.
1 French polished office shigram.

GOOD OPPORTUNITY FOR PALANPORE BORA MERCHANTS.

SALE OF LANDED PROPERTY at Palanpore by private offer.

R. D. Sethna, Esq., Acting Official Assignee and Assignee of the estate of Mahomedali Esaji, an Insolvent, will receive private offers at his office in High Court, Bombay, for the following upto 20th March, 1909, and after which if not sold, he will put up for sale by Public Auction, at his office in High Court.

Particulars of the property:—All the right, title and interest of the said Mahomedali Esaji Palanpurwalla in a piece of land with a one storied house thereon situate on the corner of Nizampura Lane, Palanpore, next to the house of Bora Abdulali Ebrahimji.

CRAWFORD & Co.

BOMBAY, 12TH MARCH, 1909.

A SAFE REMEDY FOR ALL SKIN AND BLOOD DISEASES.

If you suffer from any disease due to the impure state of the Blood, FROM WHATEVER CAUSE ARISING, you should test the value of Clarke's Blood Mixture, the world-famed Blood Purifier and Restorer. This medicine has long established a reputation, and is to-day more popular than ever, the reason of this being undoubtedly because this wonderful remedy does what it professes to do—IT CURES SKIN AND BLOOD DISEASES PERMANENTLY.

Clarke's Blood Mixture

IS THE FINEST BLOOD PURIFIER EVER DISCOVERED.

It is warranted to cleanse the blood from all impurities, from whatever cause arising or

SCROFULA,	BAD LEGS,
SCURVY,	BLOTCHES,
ECZEMA	SPOTS,
BLOOD POISON,	BLACKHEADS
ULCERS,	PIMPLES,
SKIN & BLOOD	AND
DISEASES,	SORES OF ALL KINDS

It is a safe and Permanent Remedy.

It is the only real specific for Gout and Rheumatic Pains, for it removes the cause from the Blood and Bones.

NOTE This mixture is pleasant to the taste and warranted free from anything injurious to the most delicate constitution of either sex, from infancy to old age, and the Proprietors solicit sufferers to give it a trial to test its value.

Thousands of wonderful cures have been effected by it.

TRIED MANY THINGS WITHOUT BENEFIT UNTIL I TOOK CLARKE'S BLOOD MIXTURE.

Mr. F. E. Lewis, 48, Bridge Street Row, Chester writes :—"Just a line in favour of 'Clarke's Blood Mixture.' I had eczema for seven months, and tried many things without benefit until I took your remedy. After the eighth bottle I was quite well again. Please accept this letter as a token of gratitude to your wonderful 'Clarke's Blood Mixture.' —June 18, 1903.

IMPURITIES IN THE BLOOD.—"We have seen hosts of letters from all sorts and conditions of people, in which the writers acknowledge the benefit they have received from Clarke's Blood Mixture, which as a curative agent cannot be too highly estimated, since it cleanses and clears the blood from all impurities, and restores it to its normal condition." This is a good testimonial from the *Family Doctor* the popular medical weekly, which goes on further to say : "It is certainly the finest blood purifier that science and skill have brought to light, and we can, with the utmost confidence, recommend it to our subscribers and the public generally."

Sold by all Chemists and Patent Medicine Vendors throughout the World.

ASK FOR

CLARKE'S BLOOD MIXTURE

GENERAL FAMILY PENSION FUND.

ESTABLISHED 1870.

ACCUMULATED FUNDS. FIFTY-ONE LAKHS.

A PURELY MUTUAL CONCERN enabling Europeans and Anglo-Indians to secure monthly pensions for their Nominees. Full particulars from—

THE SECRETARY,
12, Dalhousie Square, East, Calcutta.

BANKS.

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid up Capital	$ 15,000,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors	$ 15,000,000
Silver Reserve Fund	$ 14,500,000
Gold Reserve Fund	£ 1,500,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG.

J. R. M. SMITH, *Chief Manager*

LONDON BANKERS :
LONDON AND COUNTY BANKING COMPANY, Ld

LONDON COMMITTEE

SIR THOS. JACKSON, BART., Chairman.
CARL MEYER, Esq., (Director, National Bank, Egypt)
WM. GAIR RATHBONE, Esq (Director Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Co.).

A. M. TOWNSEND, C. S. ADDIS, } *London Managers*

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES :

AMOY,	HONGKONG,	RANGOON.
BANGKOK,	KOBE,	SAIGON,
BATAVIA,	LONDON	SAN FRANCISCO
BOMBAY,	LYONS,	SHANGHAI
CALCUTTA	MANILA,	SINGAPORE
COLOMBO,	NAGASAKI,	SOURABAYA.
FOOCHOW,	NEW YORK.	TIENTSIN.
HAMBURG,	PEKING,	YOKOHAMA.
HANKOW.	PENANG,	YUNNAN.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on Daily Balances of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 1,00,000 provided the sum accrued amounts to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Are received for varying periods up to 12 months on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Drafts granted on London and the chief Commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China, and Japan.

Credits granted, Bills purchased, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

C. H WILSON,
Agent

GORDON GATE STREET, BOMBAY.

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL	£ 1,500,000
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	£ 1,125,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL	£ 562,500
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS	£ 562,500
RESERVE FUNDS	£ 210,000

HEAD OFFICE :
40, Threadneedle Street, London E. C.

LONDON BANKERS :
The Bank of England.
The London Joint Stock Bank.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES :
BOMBAY, KARRACHEE, CALCUTTA, MADRAS, COLOMBO KANDY, GALLE, SINGAPORE, PENANG, HONGKONG and SHANGHAI.

The Bank negotiates and collects Bills and grants Drafts payable at its Head

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE Wilson Line steamer Tokio, 2,481 tons Captain W O Tarn, will sail to-day for Hull with a general cargo.

THE B I S N Co's steamer Nerbudda 1,960 tons, Captain C Cross, sailed yesterday for Calcutta in ballast.

THE Bombay Japan Line steamer Wakamiya Maru, 3,437 tons. Captain T Yamawaki, will sail to-day for Kobe etc., with a general cargo.

VESSELS IN THE HARBOUR.—March 11.

Aynthia.....694Curtis .....F F Campbell & Co
Annie .....2145Jones .....T Morrison & Co
Assaye.....4359Gordon .....Shanghai ...31-3 P & O Co
Barentaur .....2281 Parkis .....W & A Graham & Co
Dunbarmoor....2341 ....The Captain
Goulpara ..1309 Elton..... .....M M & Co
Haverstoe.....2487 Foley ....T Morrison & Co
Haidari.....1553DeLorne .....B & P S N Co
Ipswich .....575 Pigot ...Rangoon...B & P S N Co
Inveresk.....3203Smith .....W & A G & Co
Kasara.....505 Manby .....M M & Co
Kt Ferrant.....1702 Jones .....K Nixon & Co
Ledv Gordon.... 316 Butler .....M & Co
Lindenfall .....2595 Tulloch.....T Morrison & Co
Lackawana..... .....2463Gray.....Standard Oil Co
Nadir..... .....2041 Bird ....T Morrison & Co
Royal Sceptic...2434 Taylor.....T Morrison & Co
Shah Najam .....2751 Foster.....Shah S N Co
Salsette.....445 Shepherd .....B & H S N Co
Shahallun .....1917 Davison .....B & H S N Co
Strathavon .....2830Mackay .....W & A Graham
Strathclyde...2842Orear .....W & A Graham & Co
Strathfillan.....2816 McKindly .....W & A G & Co
Springburg...3173Crosthwaite .....W & A G & Co

VESSELS IN DOCK.—March 11.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

	Vessel.	Ton.	Capt.	Dest.	Date.	Agents.
B	Rinaldo	2792	Picking	Hull via Karachi	13-3	F M & Co
C & S	Sutton Hall	2870	...	Hannaford	Marmogoa	12-3 K N & Co
F	City of Manchester	3563	Findlay...	Karachi	20-3 K Nixon & Co
G	Hosaines	993	London	Persian Gulf	17-3 3 & P S N Co
H	Nerbudda	...1961	Cross ...	Moulmein ...	11-3 M M & Co
M	Salsette	2362	Lewellen	Aden	20-3... P & O Co
O	Monsoori	...1785	Hannah...	Ganoa	16-3 3 & P S N Co
P	Naderi	...1169	Gray	Aden	12-3	B & P S N Co
Q	Wakamiya Maru	3437	Yamawaki	...	Kobe	12-3 N Y Kaisha

VICTORIA DOCK.

S	Massilia	3250	Thom son...	..Liverpool	....15-3 W & A G & Co
4	Tokio	...2481	Tarn	.....Hull	..12-3 .....F Muir & Co
7	Bohemia	..2395	Dabelow	..Trieste	6-3 & L S N Co
8	Alborts Traves	...2147	Orosco	.....	Genoa	17-3 W & A G & Co
9	Dwarka	..4735	Sowyer	...Shanghai	17-3 P & O Co
10 & 11	Quirimba	4944	Caney	Rangoon	12-3 M M & Co
12	Egypt	...4178	Summers	...London	...12-3 P & O Co
14	Lluta	951	Cathcart	..Karachi	12-3 ...M M & Co
15	D Baldiano	...2684	Magansio	.....	Genoa ...15-3... Florio & R S N Co

H W P D

Courland ..760 Ebrahim ...G Ports...11-3 Bo S N Co Ld
Ponani ... ...852 Esmail ...Bunder... 12-3 ...Bo S N Co Ld
Sabarmati....824 Mahomed ...Rangoon...B & P S N Co
Saraswati ...443 Casum...Mangalore 12-3 Bo S N Co Ld

Offside B

Ischia...2481 Belsito...Hongkong .....17-3 P R S N Co

M W D D

Nairn.....2324 Lassen...Dunkirk...28-3 W & A G & Co

ARRIVAL.

Mar.	Vessel.	Commander.	From
11	R.I.M.S. Dufferin	Wilson.....	March 9

DEPARTURES.

Mar.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
11	Nerbudda s.....	Cross	Calcutta
	Ehrenfels s.....	Riekens	Hamburg & Co
	Mozaffari s	Moloney	Zanzibar & Co
	Dwarka s.....	Cole	Persian Gulf

The following vessels obtained their portclearances yesterday :—

Steamer Tokio Tarn—for Hull.
„ Wakamiya Maru Yamawaki Kobe.

The steamer Birkhall, began to load yesterday for Antwerp, London, &c.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The Anchor Line Steamer Elysia, homeward bound passed Suez on the 9th instant.

The P. & O. Co's. Steamer Moultan, with the homeward Mails of the 6th instant, arrived at Aden, at 10-30 p.m. on Wednesday the 10th March.

The P. & O. Co's. Steamer Marmora, with the outward Mails of the 5th instant passed Suez at 8 a.m. on Thursday the 11th March.

MADRAS,
ARRIVALS.

Mar.	Vessel.	From
2	Visigoth	Calcutta
8	Tessin	Straits
9	Dilwara	Calcutta

DAILY EXPORTS.—MAR. 11.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Massilia —46 bales wool, J Moolchand; 45 bales wool, R M Kooka; 52 bales cotton, waste T Canji; 27 bales hemp, E Mahomed; 3 cases, leather belting Allen Bros; 150 bales cotton waste, 65 cwts buffalo pickers, G Pieroj and Co; 54 bales wool, M J Joomabhoy and Co; 190 bales wool, W and A Graham and Co; 1 bale cotton, Diwadkar and Co; 50 bales wool, J Moolchand.

City of Manchester s—1,000 cwts jowari, Ralli Bros.

FOR LONDON.

Egypt s—112 cwts dry ginger, Jaitha Rawji; 1,300 cwts castorseed, Ralli Bros.

FOR NEW YORK.

Egypt s—800 cwts ajawanseed, Volkart Bros.

FOR MALMOE.

Rinaldo s—55 bales cotton, A Moritz and Co.

FOR CHRISTIANIA.

Rinaldo s—55 bales cotton, J A Begbie and Co.

FOR COPENBAGEN.

Tokio s—2 bales twist, Holland Bombay Trading Co.

FOR MARSEILLES.

City of Manchester s—9,000 cwts linseed, 12,719 cwts teelseed, 3,000 cwts castorseed, 3,999 cwts groundnuts, Ralli Bros; 1,980 cwts castorseed, 990 cwts linseed, 990 cwts gingellyseed, 201 cwts mustardseed, John Fachiri.

FOR HULL.

Rinaldo s—2,000 cwts cottonseed, David Sassoon and Co; 6,000 cwts castorseed 9,600 cwts cottonseed, Ralli Brothers.

FOR ANTWERP.

Alberto Treves s—16 bales cotton, W Wolf and Sons; 845 cwts myrabollams, W Beghar; 210 cwts gum, M Jafferbhoy; 902 bales cotton 2,000 cwts rapeseed, Ralli Brothers; 150 bales hemp, P Bhimji; 50 bales cotton-waste, Nagsey Damjee.

Birkhall s—10,000 tons manganese ore, Kiddle Reeve and Co.

FOR GENOA.

Alberto Treves s—100 bales cotton, Bamjee and Co; 57 bales cotton, W Wolf and Sons; 65 bales cotton-waste, C Boggiano; 3,000 cwts linseed, 400 bales cotton, Ralli Bros.

Balduino Baldesco s—100 bales cotton, E Spinner and Co; 300 bales cotton, J A Begbie and Co; 2,000 cwts linseed, 3,000 cwts teelseed, Ralli Brothers; 3,000 cwts linseed, K Nixon and Co.

Monsoori s—300 bales cotton, E Spinner and Co.

FOR VENICE.

Bohemia s—3 bales cotton, W Wolf and Sons.

FOR BOURGAS.

Duo Balduino s—100 bales twist, The Swadeshi Mills Co.

FOR HONGKONG.

Ischia s—250 bales twist, Greaves Cotton and Co; 1,000 bales cotton, Ralli Bros.

FOR SHANGHAI.

Devanha s—25 bales twist, Framji Sons and Co; 1,304 bales twist, David Sassoon and Co.

Ischia s—250 bales twist, Greaves Cotton and Co.

FOR KOBE.

Wakamiya Maru s—200 bales cotton, H N Madraswalla and Co; 200 bales cotton, M B Kaisha; 300 bales cotton, The Japan Cotton Trading

[illegible] 26 B Kaisha

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE Charge for Announcement of BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, DEATHS, and MEMORIAM NOTICES, which must be authenticated by the name and address of the sender is Rs. 2 for six lines or less, and 8 as. for every additional line. CASH strictly in ADVANCE.

INDIA.

MARRIAGE.

SMITH—PERIERA—February 20, at St. Patrick's Cathedral, Bangalore, by the Rev. Father Tabard, assisted by the Rev. Father Matherett and the Rev. Father Mascarines, Frederick Harry Smith, P. W. Dept., second son of Captain J. H. Smith, of 82, Argyle Road, West Ealing, London, W. to Bridget Alma Periera, daughter of the late Edward Periera, Magistrate and Treasury Officer of Bangalore.

DEATHS.

BUCHAN—March 8, at his residence "Fairie Dell," Cleveland Town, Bangalore, St. John Henry Buchan, A. C. E., late Examiner, P. W. and R. Accounts, Government of Mysore, aged 64 years.

TAYLOR—March 7, at the General Hospital, Calcutta, Tudor Edward MacCarthy, sixth son of the late General Charles William Taylor, M. R. L., aged 43 years.

H. T. BINKS,
UNDERTAKER
AND
MONUMENTAL SCULPTOR,
Clare Road, Byculla, Bombay.
TELEPHONE NO. 947.

GUESSING COMPETITION
AT
THE MEDICAL CONGRESS EXHIBITION.

Messrs. KEMP & Co., will show two jars filled with "CHIRETTONES" and offer a Prize of Rs. 50 to any person guessing the number the two jars contain.

Conditions can be seen at their Exhibition.

Chirettones for fever and colds are "BETTER THAN QUININE."

Kemp & Co Ltd
THE PHARMACISTS, BOMBAY.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Sun rises, 6h. 50m. Sun sets, 6h. 48m. High water, 1 51m., 2-99a. Low water, 8-0m., 8-0a.

P. and O. steamer "Arabia," with English mails of the 26th February, due to arrive at 6 a.m.

Royal Bombay Yacht Club Regatta.

Preliminary meeting in Municipal Hall, to take steps in appreciation of the title conferred on Sir Cowasji Jehangir, Bart., 6 p.m.

Excelsior Cinematograph, Esplanade.

Bombay Art Society's Exhibition, Town Hall.

Bombay Medical Congress Exhibition, Oval.

Maxim : "There is much satisfaction and happiness in all labour that is honest and true."—JOHN BRIGHT.

PHASES OF THE MOON.—Mar. 15th, Last Quarter, 9h. 11-7m. a.m. ; Mar. 22nd, New Moon, 1h. 41-3 m. a. m. ; Mar. 28th, First Quarter, 10h. 18-7m, p.m. ; Mar. 7th, in Apogee, 1 5h. p.m. ; Mar. 21st, in Perigee, 4-9h. p.m.

THE WEEK'S CALENDAR.

Saturday, March 13.—Bombay Races, Thirteenth Extra Meeting. Royal Bombay Yacht Club Races. Bombay Commercial Gymkhana, Band of the 116th Mahrattas, 6 p. m. Bombay Hunt, Hunters' Flat races. Sun rises, 6h. 49m. Sun sets, 6h. 48m. High water, 2-19m., 3-12a. Low water, 8-29m., 8-31a.

Sunday, March 14.—Third Sunday in Lent. Bombay Hunt, Cross Roads, Meloa Ground, Sun rises, 6h. 48m. Sun sets, 6h. 48m. High water, 2-52m., 4-7a. Low water, 9-5m., 9-16a.

Monday, March 15.—Mr. Donald's lecture on Commercial Law, University Hall, 6-15 p. m. Sun rises, 6h. 48m. Sun sets, 6h. 48m. High water, 3-35m., 5-19a. Low water, 10-1m., 10-48a.

Tuesday, March 16.—Bombay Flour Mill Company, 7 Marine Street, 3 p.m. Articled Clerks' Examination, High Court, B. V. R, Inspection of the Battalion by the Inspector-General of Volunteers, Oval, 6-30 p.m. Sun rises, 6h. 47m. Sun sets, 6h. 49m. High water, 4-14m., 7-0a., Low water, 11-30m.

Wednesday, March 17.—Municipal Standing Committee, 4-9 p. m. Meeting for a memorial of the late Sir Harkissondas Narotumdas, Kt., at Graham's Building, 5-30 p. m. Textile Manufacturing Company, "Bella Vista," 10 a. m. Bombay Safe Deposit Company, Home Street, 2-30 p. m. New City of Bombay Manufacturing Company, 42, Church Gate Street, 4-15 p. m. Industrial Development Scheme of India, meeting in the Town Hall, 6 p. m. Sun rises, 6h. 46m. Sun sets, 6h. 49m. High water, 6-23m., 8-31a. Low water, 1-36m., 1-5a.

FORT GRATUITOUS DISPENSARY—The total number of patients treated during the last month was 1,891, daily average 67·5, the total of new admission 662 : Parsis 376, Hindus 232, other castes 54. The number of children vaccinated was 222.

ACCIDENT TO A MILL-HAND.—Chimna Raoji (35), a mill-hand, working in the bobbin room of the Jacob Sassoon Mill had his left arm crushed in the machinery. He was taken to the J. J. Hospital where the arm had to be amputated from near the shoulder. He is detained for treatment.

THE GATHA SOCIETY.—At the weekly meeting of the Society to be held on Sunday next at 5-15 p.m. (S. T.) at the Dadysett Agiari Hall, Fort, Mr. B. T. Anklesaria, M.A., will continue his exposition of Yasna LIII verse 2. At 5-45 a discussion will be held on "Ardai Viraf and his Trance."

FATALITY AT THE DOCKS.—A Hindu named Bandoo Bhiwa, aged about twenty-five, residing at Sewri, met with [illegible] at the New Docks, after partaking of his mid-day meal, on Wednesday went for a swim near the dam in the New Docks. All persons have been warned not to bathe in this dam owing to a syphon there. Notices to this effect in Marathi and Gujerati are posted up. Notwithstanding this, Bundoo started swimming when he was suddenly drawn under water, sucked into the pipe and drowned. A muccadum named Raghoo Bala jumped into the water and tried to rescue him. He was also drawn partly into the pipe, but was saved owing to the steam being shut off. The body of Bundoo was recovered.

SUICIDE OF A WOMAN.—Yesterday at the G. T. Hospital, Mr. Lambert, the acting Coroner of Bombay held an inquest touching the death of Booma Khanbi, a Mahomedan woman. The evidence showed that the deceased was in the employ of a native who had left her in charge of his room when he proceeded to his native country. On Tuesday morning the deceased did not open the door of the room as usual nor did she answer the calls from the neighbours who shouted from outside. The door was broken open. She was found lying unconscious and was taken to hospital. She died there, but before death she admitted having taken opium as she was tired of life. A verdict of suicide was recorded.

FATAL ACCIDENT.—Mr. E. T. Lambert, the acting Corner of Bombay held an inquest, yesterday at the J. J. Hospital, touching the death of Denkibai (10), a Hindu girl, who was run over and killed by a hack victoria. On Tuesday night the deceased and two other Hindu children were sleeping on the street, Kamathipura 4th lane. A victoria whose driver had lost control over the animal came running towards the place and at the time of the accident he was thrown off his seat. The child was taken to the hospital where she succumbed to the injuries. Five jurors returned a verdict of accidental death, the sixth juror being of opinion that the driver was to blame.

BAND AT THE VICTORIA GARDENS.—The following programme will be played by the Gloucester Regiment's Band on Sunday evening :—

March	Through bolts and bars	Urbach
Overture	Festival	Leutner
Valse	Tafelrunde	Gung'l
Caprice	Echoes des Bastions	Kling
Reminiscences of Gounod		Godfrey
Mazurka	Zuleika	Squier
(a) Intermezzo	Unkel Fichte	Linke
(b) Gavotte	Wedding Bells	Rimmer
(a) Morceau	Salut D'Amore	Elgar
(b) Galop	Post Horn	Koenig

MUSIC AT THE YACHT CLUB.—By kind permission of the Lieut.-Colonel W. R. P. Wallace and officers of the 1st Gloucestershire Regiment, the following programme will be rendered at the R. B. Yacht Club, this evening under the direction of Mr. A. F. Hawkes, Bandmaster, commencing at 6 p.m.

March	Pomp and Circumstance	Elgar
Selection	Veronique	Messager
Valse	Merry Widow	Lehar
Suite	Peer Gynt	Greig
Caprice	Echos des Bastions	Kling
(a) Chant	Sans Paroles	Tschaikosky.
(b) Mazurka	Trois	Chopin
(a) Morceau	Salut D'Amure	Elgar
(b) Romance	Hobomoko	Reeves

BAND AT THE EXHIBITION.—The Band of the 1st Battalion, G. I. P. Railway Volunteers will play the following programme of music at the Medical Exhibition to-day :—

From 6 p. m.

March	Territorial	Blankenberg
Overture	Flotte Burtche	Suppe
Polka for Cornet Duet	The Friendly Rivals	Godfrey
Selection	Reminiscences of Mozart	Godfrey
Valse	Dis Hydropiten Gung'l	
Selection	The New Aladdin	Caryll
Galop	The Coach Horn	G. P. Hans

From 9-30 p. m.

March	Mandla Road	Adam
Overture	Romantique	Kebr Bala
Song Cornet Solo	Alice where art thou	J. Ashur
Selection	My Lady Molly	Jones
Valse from the Bellestudent	Laura	Mullocker
Selection	Miss Hook of Holland	Ruben
Polka	Stefanie	Fahrbach

NURSING HOME FOR BOMBAY.

A CORRESPONDENT writes :—Sir Jacob Sassoon, with his renowned generosity, has, I am informed, undertaken to give the princely donation of one lakh of rupees towards founding a Nursing Home in Bombay, for the European and Jewish community, if the public will contribute Rs. 50,000 for furniture and a small Endowment Fund ; whilst Government have kindly offered to help with a site. Promises of subscriptions have been obtained from most of the leading firms. But the amount required has not been fully subscribed yet, so it is hoped that the public at once will come forward and help, and so make up the necessary sum.

A Nursing Home is urgently needed here, in fact one might say Bombay is almost the only important town in the world that has not such an institution.

There are very many cases of illness that are not suitable for a hospital. The want has long been felt here of a Home, based on the lines of the best institutions of the kind in London and elsewhere, where people can go in cases of sickness ; who have not got suitable houses of their own where they could be under the medical charge of their own Doctor and have special attention. Neither hotels, flats, nor clubs are suitable places in cases of sickness.

There is no doubt a Home once established, and in working order, should be self-supporting, or almost so. Colonel Collie has been good enough to give valuable help by suggesting the right lines the Home should be started on ; that rooms should be provided both for rich and poor patients, with fees varying according to status, and that there should be special lying-in rooms provided for ladies. It has been brought to my knowledge recently how badly needed such a set of rooms are.

The promoters of the scheme are Mr. L. R. W. Forrest and Mr. Reginald Gilbert. It is a scheme to which travellers visiting Bombay should subscribe, also people from the mofussil—as, should the occasion arise, they would be able to derive benefit from it.

THE Annual Mi-Careme Procession in Paris which will take place on the 18th instant, will include, as a special feature, a symbolic manifestation of the *entente cordiale* in the form of a triumphal car drawn by six horses, and decorated with a view to recalling memories of the Franco-British Exhibition. The Comite des Fetes de Paris, which arranges the Procession, has obtained the services of the Band of the 5th Battalion of the Buffs (East Kent Regiment, Weald of Kent), which will take part in the proceedings and will march with the triumphal car.

LEGAL INTELLIGENCE.

HIGH COURT.

ORIGINAL SIDE.

MERCHANTS AND THEIR COMMISSION AGENTS.

Before the Chief Justice and Mr. Justice Batchelor.

NEMCHAND MANAJI AND OTHERS VS. R. D. SETNA AND OTHERS.

THEIR Lordships have disposed of an appeal, filed in this case by the plaintiffs and appellants from a decree of Mr. Justice Knight, passed on the 21st August and the 3rd October 1908. The plaintiffs and appellants are merchants trading under the name of Lallubhoy Govindji, while the defendants and respondents are Mr. Setna, Official Assignee and assignee of the estate of Nursee Natha and Dhunji Nursee, trading in the name of Thackersey Dhunji ; the G. I. P. Railway Company, etc.

The learned Chief Justice said the plaintiffs were Commission Agents in Bombay, the first defendant being the assignee in insolvency of the firm of Thackersey Dhunji. During the cotton seasons of 1904-05, 1905 06, and 1906-07, the latter firm bought and pressed cotton at Raver and consigned it in bales, by the G. I. P. Railway to the plaintiffs in Bombay for sale. The money required for their business by the firm of Thackersey Dhunji was usually obtained by drawing hundees on the plaintiffs' secured by the previous consignment of cotton, but at other times the plaintiffs would be asked to advance money in cash. It was out of such cash advances that the claim in this suit arose. The material facts which His Lordship found proved were as follows:—On the 21st April, 1907, the defendant Dhunji, one of the two partners in the firm of Thackersey Dhunji, called at the plaintiff's place of business in Bombay, and asked for a loan upon the security of a railway receipt for 88 bales of cotton, which he then and there produced. Against that receipt the plaintiffs advanced in cash Rs. 5,700 on that day. Dhunji asked for more, but it was refused. He then asked the plaintiff Nemchand to keep more at his disposal against a railway receipt that would come in a day or two. He agreed to pay interest from that day. Nemchand said he would do it. On the 23rd April, a railway receipt for 82 bales of cotton was received by the plaintiffs from Thackersey, either by post or from the hands of Dhunji. It stated that 82 bales of cotton had been recieved by the defendant Railway Company for conveyance by goods train to the plaintiffs' firm. The plaintiffs then advanced to Dhunji in cash Rs. 5,000, and the latter signed an acknowledgment in the plaintiffs' signature book. This entry was strong corroboration of the statement of Nemchand that he agreed on the 21st to advance further money against further security. On the 23rd, certain hundees payable at sight, drawn by the manager of the firm of Thackersey Dhanji at Raver upon the plaintiffs, were presented at the plaintiffs' shop. Plaintiffs entered the details in a book, but did not pay them, and later in the day sent for Dhunji. He said his people had drawn the hundees and others as well; that the plaintiffs need not pay them; and he himself would arrange for them. He also said that 17 more bales were coming. On the 24th, a letter was received by the plaintiffs from the Manager of the firm of Thackersey Dhunji at Raver, announcing the consignment of 17 bales in addition to the 82 bales despatched, but explaining that the railway receipt was not enclosed, as had been intended, owing to its not having been obtained on the 23rd. The railway receipt for 15 out of the 17 bales was received by the plaintiffs from the Raver office of Thackersey Dhunji on the 25th April. It was in the same form as that for the 82 bales On the 24th, Dhunji asked for and received from the plaintiffs a further cash advance of Rs. 4,000. Nemchand said it was advanced on the security of the letter in question and on the security of the 88, 82, and 17 bales. As a natural consequence of the advances so made the plaintiffs abstained from paying the hundees drawn by the Raver Nanagar against the consignments. If they had paid the hundees, they would have done so without security, which would have been neither prudent nor in accordance with the course of dealing between them and Thackersey Dhunji. In consequence of the defendants' failure to pay the hundees, the Raver manager, not knowing of the advances made by the plaintiffs, made efforts to stop and succeeded in stopping delivery by the railway of 97 bales. The plaintiffs produced the railway receipts to the defendant railway on the 27th April and tendered the freight and other charges payable, but delivery was refused. The firm of Thackersey Dhunji was adjudicated insolvent on the 30th April 1907, on which date their estate became vested in the first defendant. The first defendant, on an indemnity, obtained delivery from the defendant railway of the 97 bales. The plaintiffs' claim against the insolvent firm in respect of the advances of Rs. 5,000 and Rs. 4,000 amounted at the date of suit to Rs. 9,552-14-6, and they now claimed from the first and second defendants the 97 bales or their value. The bales have by arrangement "pendente lite" been sold and realised Rs. 7,700, a sum insufficient to satisfy the plaintiffs' claim. Mr. Justice Knight found the advances proved, and that they were made, speaking generally, on the faith of the consignments, and the goods themselves were definitely specified; but he held that the bales were not specifically pledged to secure the advances, and therefore the plaintiffs' suit must fail.

The Chief Justice did not think this conclusion could be supported. The issue was a simple one between the plaintiffs, who were factors on the one side, and the Assignee in insolvency of the principals on the other. No rights of any third party were to be considered. The first defendant in this action was the representative of the principals, and of no one else. In the opinion of the Chief Justice, and also of Mr. Justice Knight, Dhunji, the active partner in the firm of Thackersey Dhunji, who obtained the money from the plaintiffs, obtained it upon the understanding that 99 bales were consigned to the plaintiffs, which would be available to secure the advances. The Chief Justice entertained no doubt that the plaintiffs believed this to be the case when they advanced the money ; and that Dhunji intentionally permitted them so to believe. In these circumstances, the first defendant was prevented from disputing that the bales received by him from the Railway Company were subject to a charge in favour of the plaintiffs for the amount of the advances. In the opinion of the Chief Justice, therefore, the plaintiffs were entitled to a decree for the proceeds of sale of the 97 bales, which together with the value of two bales out of the consignment of 17, which the plaintiffs succeeded in obtaining from the Railway Company, fell short of the amount due by the plaintiffs. With regard to the Raver letter of the 22nd April, the Chief Justice thought that Mr. Justice Knight was right in holding that the plaintiffs suppressed it, fearing that it might in some way prejudice them, but this circumstance, regrettable though it was, in no way affected their case.

Mr. Justice Batchelor, who delivered a separate judgment, was of opinion that, upon a fair reading of all the evidence, it pointed unmistakeably to the conclusion that in the agreement between the parties the bales in suit were offered and accepted as specific security for the two advances, and that the plaintiffs' claim should consequently have been decreed. By the contract between the parties, an equitable charge on the goods was established, and that charge was not displaced by reason merely that actual possession was not obtained by the plaintiffs. His Lordship, therefore, agreed with the decree proposed by the Chief Justice.

THE PARSI PUNCHAYET CASE.

Before Mr. Justice Davar and Mr. Justice Beaman.

SIR D. M. PETIT AND OTHERS VS. SIR JAMSETJI JEJEEBHOY AND OTHERS.

For the plaintiffs,—Mr. Lowndes, instructed by Messrs. Ardasir Hormusji Dinshaw and Co.

For the defendants,—Mr. Inverarity, instructed by Messrs. Craigie, Lynch, and Owen.

Their Lordships sat yesterday to settle the minutes of decree in this suit by correcting certain errors and unintentional slips that had crept therein.

Mr. Inverarity moved according to notice of motion to except certain properties specifically, in respect of which the trustees' appointment was valid. Mr. Lowndes replied on behalf of the plaintiffs.

Besides the above question, points were raised with regard to the wording of the order of costs, and to the declaration of all the original trust documents in the schedule to be attached to the decree. All these points required, the issuing of definite instructions to the Prothonotary Mr. L. N. Banaji, who is also the Special Commissioner for the framing of a scheme to administer the trust in future ; also, to the taxing master, Mr. Oliver. Judgment was reserved.

APPELLATE SIDE.

CLAIM FOR RENT.

Before Mr. Justice Chandvarkar and Mr. Justice Heaton.

KISAN NANDRAM MARWADI VERSUS RANGUBAI.

This was an appeal from the decision of Mr. B. C. Kennedy, District Judge of Nasik. In this case the plaintiff sued the defendant to recover possession of certain property and Rs. 130 as rent due under a rent note. Defendant denied the claim and contended that plaintiff had fraudulently obtained the rent note sued upon ; that the defendant never lived in the house as a tenant but as a co-parcener, and that he was not liable for plaintiff's claim. He further contended that plaintiff had not given him proper legal notice to quit, before instituting the suit. The original suit was decided by the Subordinate Judge of Yeola, who dismissed it with costs. Among the issues raised in the case was the issue as to whether the suit was bad for want of a legal notice to quit. In recording a finding on this issue, the Sub Judge observed that the law which governed contracts of this kind was section 106 of the Transfer of Property Act. The lease in the present case would come under the last part of the section. It was a lease from month to month and in the absence of a contract or local law or usage to the contrary it was terminable by fifteen days' notice expiring with the end of a month of a tenancy. With regard to the interpretation of the expression "a month of a tenancy" the Sub-Judge said that he was inclined to hold with Justice Oldfield in the case of Bradlay versus Atkinson (I.L.R. 7 Allahabad 598) that in the present case the notice did not fulfil the requirements of the law. The tenancy commenced on the 14th of the month and the end of a month of a tenancy was the last day of such a month. The fifteen days in the notice ought to have expired with the end of that month. In these circumstances the Sub-Judge was of opinion that that the notice was not a valid notice and was not therefore sufficient to determine the tenancy and the suit for ejectment was not maintainable. Accordingly he dismissed the suit. In appeal, the District Judge of Nasik reversed the decree of the Subordinate Judge. Against this decision, a second appeal was admitted into the High Court, and their Lordships observed that the suit was brought by the plaintiff as a landlord to eject the defendant as a tenant on the strength of a lease. The first question was whether the plaintiff had any cause of action and whether his cause of action could arise after he had given the defendant due notice to quit. It was found by both the Courts below that no such notice was given and that the notice relied upon by the plaintiff was not a good notice according to law.

Their Lordships therefore reversed the decree of the lower Appellate Court and restored that of the Subordinate Judge.

SMALL CAUSE COURT.

CLAIM FOR DAMAGES.

Breach of Contract.

Before Mr. N. W. Kemp, Chief Judge.

ABDULLA KABRA VERSUS MESSRS. PRICE, WILLIS AND REEVES.

For the plaintiff.—Mr. Kanga of Messrs Kanga Patel and Co.

For the defendant.—Mr. Bowen of Messrs. Little and Co.

In this case plaintiff sued the defendant Company to recover Rs. 1.392-5-6 being damages sustained by plaintiff for breach of contract by the defendants. The allegation of the plaintiff was that by an agreement made on the 14th of March, 1907 with Mr. G. R. I. Wilson, agent of the defendants' firm in Bombay, he agreed to manufacture and supply the defendant with blasting powder and it was verbally agreed that plaintiff was to make use of the license standing in defendant's name and to keep materials for the preparation of such powder in stock to meet the orders of the defendants from time to time. Plaintiff further alleged that he supplied the required quantity up to 21st March 1908, when he received a notice terminating the contract. Defendants contended that the powder supplied by the plaintiff was very much inferior to that which he had contracted to supply.

The learned Chief Judge delivered a lengthy judgment in the case, in which he observed, among other things, that this was a suit by plaintiff to recover from the defendants the value of certain materials purchased by him to enable him to supply powder under a contract with the defendants and which he alleged the defendants had wrongfully terminated, and in the alternative for the value of the materials by way of damages for breach of the contract. It appeared that the defendant Company were the contractors for the new dam, and for the purpose of obtaining moorum for the construction of that work, they had to blast it at Gharpuri and send it thence in boats to Bombay. They accordingly asked for tenders for the supply of country powder and plaintiff offered to supply 500 lbs. of powder or a larger amount at 7 lbs. the rupee. This offer was accepted by a letter from the defendants which stated that if the powder was not of the guarranteed quantity and quality, the defendants would give 7 days' notice to terminate the contract. Plaintiff admitted in his evidence that the contract was not for any specified period but was for the supply of powder from time to time.

After reviewing the evidence in the case at length the Chief Judge held that plaintiff had completely failed to perform his part of the contract. The evidence showed that the powder he supplied was inferior. It must be recollected that plaintiff knew that by supplying inferior powder, he would cause great loss to the defendant Company. The powder being very much inferior to the contract samples, the defendants were entitled to put an end to the contract. With regard to the plaintiff's representation that defendants would take all the powder manufactured out of the materials, the Chief Judge said that plaintiff took it on his own responsibility that his services would be retained long enough to enable him to work off all the materials. He therefore held that there was no representation by the defendants which justified plaintiff in charging the Company with the cost of the materials. Evidence also showed that plaintiff could have obtained a license to transfer the sulphur after his dismissal. After a careful analysis of the circumstances of the case the Chief Judge held that plaintiff did not furnish the defendants with the required quality of the powder under the agreement.

The suit was therefore dismissed with costs.

POLICE NEWS.

PRESIDENCY MAGISTRATES' COURTS.

ESPLANADE.

Before Mr. A. H. S. Aston, Chief Presidency Magistrate.

ALLEGED CHEATING.

Kursondas Ramdas, a Hindu merchant, was charged with cheating Ramji Kuverji, a cloth merchant, in respect of Rs. 600. Mr. B. Desai, Pleader; appeared for the complainant ; Mr. Kanuga, Pleader, defended the accused.

The complainant's case was that he knew the accused as a cloth merchant. On different occasions the accused asked him for loans of money on his insurance policy, but was refused. The complainant introduced the accused to a shroff. On the 24th November, 1907, the accused went to the complainant's shop and again asked for a loan of Rs. 600. The money was not given. Both then left the shop. The complainant further alleged that the accused went back to the shop an hour later and asked his (complainant's) mehta for Rs.600, saying the complainant had authorized him to take the money. There was another mehta present in the shop when the accused spoke to the mehta. The mehta gave the money to the accused.

Vithalshunker, the mehta, produced two entries in the Court, by which the item was put down against the accused.

The accused pleaded not guilty, saying he did not go to the complainant's shop on the 24th November. He did not receive money from the mehta. He left for Pandharpur on that date and as his employer intended extending his business in Swadeshi goods, he went to Poona, Baroda, Ahmedabad and other places prospecting for the business. The money in the shop of the complainant did not belong to him but to one Manmohandas and as the former was involved in debt he made away with the money in complicity with his mehta.

The Magistrate framed a charge of cheating against the accused.

The further hearing was adjourned.

Before Mr. Aston.

THROWING REFUSE ON THE ROAD.

Dr. Godinho, Deputy Health Officer, of the Bombay Municipality, charged about thirty natives with throwing refuse and sweepings on the road. The accused were convicted and fined Re. 1 each.

HONORARY MAGISTRATES' COURTS.

FORT.

Before Messrs. S. E. Warden (Chairman), A. F. Ferguson and B. N. Gamadia.

TEN DAYS FOR BEGGING.

Their Worships disposed of 32 cases, including one against A. E. Jones, a European, who was charged with begging for alms in a public place. It appeared that on Wednesday, the accused went up to a gentleman near the Bandstand, Cooperage, and asked for alms. The accused pleaded guilty and also admitted a previous conviction. He said he was waiting to be deported The accused was sentenced to ten days' rigorous imprisonment.

GIRGAON.

Before Messrs. Frank Harrison (Chairman), and K. S. Aiyar.

BOLTED WITH HEADS HALF-SHAVED.

Their Worships disposed of 37 cases, including one against Abdoola Karimbux and another barber with occupying a portion of a public street and thereby causing obstruction to the public traffic. It appeared that the accused, who were barbers, were shaving some persons on the public road in the Girgaon Division, when they were arrested. Their customers had to bolt with their heads half or partially shaved. The accused were convicted and sentenced to pay a fine of Re 1 each.

DADAR.

Before Messrs. Bhawanidas Narotamdas (Chairman), and Professor Muller.

Twenty cases were disposed of, the majority of which were against cart-drivers for ill-treating their bullocks. The accused were convicted and sentenced.

THE invitation of the Ganjam District Association to hold the next session of the Madras Provincial Conference at Berhampore, has been accepted, and the Conference may be held at Berhampore early in May.

FULLER FULLER FULLER
BICHROMATE BATTERY CHARGING

You connect the Accumulator at Night, it is Fully charged in the morning.

Worldwide Unsolicited Testimonials.

"as a convenient means for charging Motor, Bicycle or Car Accumulators at home, the new sets introduced by Messrs. Fuller of Wick Lane Works, Bow, London, would be hard to beat."—"The Motor."

Fuller Accumulator, Trembler and Non-Trembler Patent High Speed Coils.

Fuller Magnetos, High Tension Standard and Sel Starting Model. Made Five World's Records.

Fuller Leclanche Combination, Dry, Latent, Motor. Capsule and Universal Batteries, Fuller Fans, Fuller Test Lamps, Carriage Electric Lamps, Swi ches, Volt and Ampere Meters, Wires and all Electric Ignitialities and Motor Accessories.

JOHN C. FULLER & SON, BOW, LOND
SOLE AGENTS FOR INDIA.

D. R. DADY,
Church Gate Buildings, BOMBAY.

Get Relief Quickly.

A twis

CONTEMPORARY OPINION.

REFORMS FOR INDIA.

THE "ENGLISHMAN."—The Secretary of State for India must realise by now that his reform proposals have excited determined opposition at Home. The more closely some of the provisions of the India Councils' Bill are scanned, the greater distrust do they excite. Viscount Morley, during the course of the debate in the House of Lords on Thursday last, practically deprecated any criticism of the Bill upon the ground that the "tension in India might easily return." But the measure proposes to introduce new elements into the Government of India, and it is imperative that the public at Home should be educated as regards the very far-reaching nature of Lord Morley's scheme. We should like to see the Bill treated upon its merits and discussed in a strictly non-party spirit. The Lords have done this. But they have done more—they have shown that those of their number who have a practical acquaintance with India and the requirements of her people have come out strongly against the measure. An opposition which includes the Marquis of Lansdowne, Lord Curzon of Kedleston and Lord MacDonnell is not an opposition to be ignored, or one the arguments of which may be dismissed offhand. These three Peers have acted together in securing the rejection of the clause which provides for the setting up of Provincial Executive Councils. Sir Charles Elliott and Sir Charles Crosthwaite approve of their course, and Sir Walter Lawrence's resignation of his seat on the Secretary of State's Council is attributed to his inability to support proposals which many regard as extremely dangerous.

A great many persons would like to learn the reason which decided Lord Morley at the eleventh hour to press for the appointment of Provincial Executive Councils. The Secretary of State omitted all reference to such bodies in his speech on the second reading debate, from which we are left to infer that something of importance has happened very recently. It is common knowledge that the Government of India is not responsible for the project, so that Lord Morley clearly has been drawing his inspiration from some channel at Home. A side light is thrown upon the transaction by the publication a few days ago of the report of the Decentralisation Committee. The Committee recommended the setting up of the Provincial Executive Councils, and it further recommended that the Lieutenant-Governors should be abolished, and their places filled by Governors appointed from Home, after the Madras and Bombay model. The Decentralisation Committee made the latter proposal dependent upon the former proposal. Lord Morley, however, has divorced the one from the other for reasons which are not plain upon the surface. He does not approve of replacing the Lieutenant-Governors by Governors, but he does approve of the Provinvial Executive Councils, and he appears to regard them as the very best instruments with which to fight unrest, sedition and anarchy. We strongly approve of Lord Morley's decision to adhere to the system of Lieutenant-Governors. We cannot, however, bring ourselves to believe that he has been influenced by considerations of precisely the same order as those which would influence us were we called upon to decide the point.

These Lieutenant-Governorships are the plums of the Service, and it would be grossly unfair by disestablishing them to deprive civilians of the chance of reaching the highest post in the Provincial Governments. Has Lord Morley been guided by the claims of civilians in coming to a decision, or is it that he is forced to admit that interference with India from Whitehall has gone quite far enough as matters stand at present? There may be another explanation. At the present rate of progress the day cannot be far distant which will witness the demand for the appointment of Indian Lieutenant-Governors, and Lord Morley possibly is anxious to conserve the "plums" for the Young Indians of to-morrow. It may be argued that we speak without book. We would refer those who meet us in this fashion to the history of British rule in India. What has it been but a history of concession after concession, and the failure to grasp the truth that the appetite of the agitator increases after every sop that is thrown to him. At first it was a claim to work under Government in State offices, and from this point the demand for reforms has progressed through the High Court appointments to the one which calls for the elevation of two Indian gentlemen to the Viceroy's Council. When these appointments have been made shall we have reached the final stage in the agitations for concessions? Will not the leaders of the popular party redouble their clamour? There is nothing to prevent their asking for Indian Lieutenant-Governors as a preliminary to demanding an Indian Governor-General. Has the public any good grounds for believing that these claims would be resisted at Home? If the doings of recent times go for anything, the agitator can coerce the India Office into the commission of any foolishness.

MANY INVENTIONS.

THE "MADRAS MAIL":—We receive every year a number of enquiries at to the existence of an Indian Patents Office and the steps to be taken to register applications and specifications of inventions and designs, and yet there is hardly a Department of the Government of India which keeps itself more before the public than the Office of Inventions and Designs in India. Week by week in the "Gazette of India" appears the notification of the Department telling people what they must do if they want to protect an invention or a design and publishing a list of those whose applications have been received and specifications registered. Once a year, too, it publishes a list of exclusive privileges obtained and applied for. We have just received a copy of this list for 1903 which, as usual, provides interesting reading. There is hardly a thing in common daily use that some one is not prepared to improve upon, or try to do so. Type-writers and telephones, water lifts and wagon-wheels, the last word in perfection has been uttered in regard to none of these, or for that matter in anything else.

Glancing through the list, the first thing that strikes one is the progress that is always going on towards something supposed to be better. Marvels of inventive mechanical ingenuity—in their first shapes—the type-writer, the linotype and other printing machinery, telephones, wireless telegraphy, etc.,—are always having something added to them to increase their efficiency and relieve the drudgery of man. This, to a certain extent, can be traced through the medium of the pages under review, but what specially attracts one in the record is not the obvious desire of the owners of well-known patents, like those mentioned, to protect their goods and all improvements on them that they may devise, but the attempts of others to discover something, trivial it may be, that will add to the convenience of man and incidentally make the inventor's fortune. In this connection, there is the old story of the fortune that was acquired by the man who discovered that it was a great convenience to have a lead pencil and eraser in one, and had the wit to patent the simple idea. Somewhat akin to this invention is that of a German who wishes to coat cigar-ends with acetyl cellulose, apparently for the purpose of forming a cigar-holder and cigar in one. The smoker, however, is not a satisfactory being to invent for. He has an objection to having his tobacco and smoking appliances interfered with. Patents in tobacco pipes exist by the score—all designed more or less to preserve the health of the smoker. But the professed pipe-smoker will have none of them; he leaves them to the dilettante amateur who believes that the whole art of smoking lies in getting a certain quantity of smoke into mouth and expelling it as soon as possible. Similarly with the cigar-smoker. There may be men who smoke brown paper or cabbage leaves or cane chairs, as Mr Barrie says, and like it and delude themselves into the belief that they are smokers. To them such an invention might appeal; but the man who selects his cigars with discrimination would object to having their ends chemically treated in the manner described.

In India, where railways and mills are the chief representatives of up-to-date mechanical progress, it is natural that a large number of inventions and designs should have reference to them. With regard to railways, the inventions notified during last year cover the whole field, from the application of gyroscopic equilibrium, to mono-rail vehicles, to devices for keeping railway carriage doors under the control of passengers or guards. Indian inventiveness finds an outlet to improvements in spinning machinery in large mills, especially on the Bombay side, as well as in the humbler, but equally useful, hand-looms. For years the devising of an efficient water-lift has occupied the inventive abilities of many, particularly in this Presidency. Mr. Subba Rao, one of the pioneer in the work of improving upon the primitive water-lifts of the country, is still devising improvements to his well-known lift, and other inventors have filed specifications more or less elaborate, towards solving the problem of raising the largest quantity of water with the least possible energy. One gentleman apparently believes he has achieved this by applying the premitive principle of squeezing out a wet rag or sponge. The brief description of his invention is a follows:—"Pump or water-lift, with endless absorbent band drawn between squeezing devices to remove the water." Indians, too, can be very ingenious in inventing secretive devices. There is hardly an Exhibition held in this country where one may not find safes and despatch boxes, etc., with curious secret chambers secured with a complicated system of locks; and in lockmaking, too they show a skill that compares with the best products of the West. Some years ago there used to be in Tinnevelly a locksmith whose wares were good enough to secure the patronage of the Madras Government; and in some towns in the Punjab to-day there are locksmiths who can turn out locks that will defy the lock-picking ability of the best burglar. Mr. Rehemtula Ismail is one of these—locksmiths we mean and not burglars. He has invented a lock which will be the despair of the gentle domestic who keeps for his own profit a bunch of keys that will give him access to his master's stores. It is a lock of the tumbler type, with additional tumbler lock mechanism and key for entrapping foreign keys.

In a country where industries are not as highly developed as in the West it is not to be expected that there will be much ingenuity in the utilisation of waste products, which is such a feature of Western inventive enterprise. Under this category, however, we think we may place two items in the list before us. One is for the utilisation of paddy husk. In the Burma rice mills this was used for firing boilers, etc. But Mr. L. P. Declozets has devised a composition of paddy husk, salt and cement to be used as a plaster, heat non-conductor, stone or wood substitute or for bricks, tiles, etc., while in Cawnpore a Company proposes to use Indian corn cobs, mixed with molasses, as cattle food.

THE CITY MORTALITY.

THE Municipal Office returns for the twenty-four hours ending at 6 a. m. yesterday give the following results:—

Wards.	Plague. Attacks.	Deaths.	Total deaths from all causes.
A Upper, Middle and Lower Colaba, Fort, Northern, Fort Southern and Esplanade	1	1	7
B Mandvi, Chukla, Gomerkhadi and Dongri	6	9	26
C Market, Dhobi Talao, Fanaswady, Bhuleshwar, Khara Talao, and Kumbharwada	5	4	20
D Khetwadi, Girgaum, Chowpati, Walkeshwar, and Mahalaxmi	1	1	4
E Mazagon, Parwadi, 2nd Nagpada, Kamathipura, Tardeo, Byculla and 1st Nagpada	10	13	40
F Parel, Sewree and Sion	5	3	9
G Mahim and Worli	6	5	12
Water Division	0	0	0
Harbour	0	0	0
Hospitals	0	1	15
Total	34	37	133
This day last year	48	36	164

SMALL-POX.

Attacks	Death.
2	1

THE RAT CAMPAIGN.
March 11th, 1909.

Ward.	Alive.	Dead	Found Infected.
A	42	59	6
B	136	194	40
C	88	91	14
D	39	56	9
E	100	57	8
F	48	0	0
G	47	2	0
Total to date	500	459	77
Total rats killed			959

GEORGE LAWRENCE, an Indian Mutiny veteran, living at West-end, Esher, has just received a medal for long and meritorious service. He is eighty-four years of age. He has also recently been granted an annuity of £10 in addition to his pension.

THE total number of deaths registered in Bombay during the week ending 9th March was 865, giving a death-rate of 44·61 per annum per thousand as against 54·66 the corresponding period of last year, and 78·54 the average over the past five years. Of the total number 60 died from fevers; 197, plague; 19, small-pox; 3, measles; 2, leprosy; 51, phthisis; 46, diseases of the nervous system; 202, affections of the respiratory organs; 38, diarrhœa; 20 dysentery; 25, still-born; 82, old age and debility; 7, accidents and violence. The classified list of deaths shows:—Jain, 27; Brahmin, 28; Lingaet, 4; Bhattia, 9; Hindu of other caste, 402; Hindu low caste, 90; Musalman, 211; Parsi, 21; Jew, 1; Native Christian, 43; European, 3; The total number of births was 360 as against 385 the corresponding period of last year, and 338 the average over the past five years.

BEAUTY AND HYGIENE.

FOR Health, Beauty and Luxury, use the "ALBION MILK and SULPHUR SOAP." which Lady Constance Howard writes,—"is pleasant to use and whitens and softens the Skin." Also Testimonials from Countess Bathurst, Lady White Viscountess Exmouth, Lady Dorothy, Nevill and many others. Delicately perfumed. Warning:—When buying the "Albion Milk and Sulphur Soap" see that the Name and Figure head of "Albion" are on the wrapper. Sold by Chemists, Grocers, etc.

THE SEASON IN BOMBAY.

The Bombay season reports for the week ending 9th March give the following details:—

KARACHI.

Standing rabi crops flourishing, except in parts of Tatta, Mirpur Sakro and Jati talukas where they have been slightly damaged by insects and locusts. Harvesting of oil-seeds continues in Shahbandar, Tatta, Mirpur, Sakro, Ghorabari, Sujaval and Jati talukas. Fodder-supply adequate. Agricultural stock sufficient and in good condition. Drinking water-supply adequate.

AHMEDABAD.

Harvesting of wheat commenced in Gogha petha and of wheat and gram in Modasa petha. Harvesting of wheat in progress in Dhanduka and Viramgam talukas and of wheat, barley and gram in Dholka and Sanand talukas. Wheat in Viramgam taluka, wheat, barley and gram in Daskroi taluka and wheat and cotton in Dhanduka taluk in good condition. Barley and maize in Modasa petha being irrigated. Picking of cotton in progress in Dhandhuka, Dholka and Sanand talukas and commenced in Daskroi taluka. Late cotton and castor-oil seeds considerably damaged by frost in parts of Sanand and Viramgam talukas, and castor-oil seeds and tobacco slightly injured in Daskroi taluka. Sowing of summer jowari commenced in Daskroi taluka and Gogha petha. Average outturn of kharif crops fair. Estimate of outturn of rabi crops good. Fodder and pasturage adequate. Agricultural stocks sufficient and in good conditions. Drinking water-supply adequate. Supply of water in irrigation wells and tanks sufficient. Price of hay Re. 0-10-0 and of jowari kadbi Rs. 7 per 100 bundles. Quantity of jowari and bajri purchasable per rupee at Ahmedabad 23 and 16 per cent less than normal respectively.

PANCH MAHALS.

Standing rabi crops in fair condition. Gram being harvested. Estimated outturn of kharif crops normal in Halol mahal, fair to good in Godhra and Kalol talukas, and fair to poor in Dohad taluka and Jhalod mahal. Estimated outturn of rabi crops good in Kalol taluka fair in Godhra taluka and Halol and Ghalod mahals and fair to poor in Dohad taluka. Estimated outturn of cotton fair in Kalol taluka and Halol mahal. Fodder-supply sufficient. Agricultural stock sufficient and in good condition. Drinking water-supply adequate. Water for irrigation adequate.

KAIRA.

Irrigated crops of tobacco, wheat and barley in fair condition. Harvesting of pulses, castor-oil seeds and other unirrigated crops in progress in the district and of wheat in Cambay State. Picking of cotton in progress in the district and in Cambay State. Fodder-supply generally sufficient. Agricultural stock in good condition. Drinking water-supply adequate. Irrigation tanks and channels not well filled.

BROACH.

Standing rabi crops in fair condition. Cotton bolls maturing in Hansot petha. Harvesting of kharif crops over, and of rabi crops in progress in all talukas except Amod where it is almost completed. Picking of cotton in progress in all talukas except Amod where it is almost completed. Area under different crops about normal except those under cotton and jowari in Broach taluka and cotton and bajri in Vagra taluka, which are below normal. Estimated outturn of kharif crops good in Broach and Anklesvar talukas, fair in Amod taluka and fair to good elsewhere. Estimated outturn of rabi crops good in Broach, Jambusar and Vagra talukas and fair to good elsewhere. Estimated outturn of cotton fair to good. Supply of fodder and drinking water sufficient. No irrigation. Agricultural stock in good condition and sufficient. Prices of some food-grains have a general tendency to fall.

SURAT.

Harvesting of wheat completed in Olpad taluka and commenced in Mandvi and Bardoli talukas, and of minor rabi crops continues in all talukas except Mandvi. Irrigation of sugarcane continues in Bulsar taluka. Picking of cotton continues in parts of Chikhli and Bardoli talukas and Valod petha and commenced in Jalalpur, Olpad and Mandvi talukas. Estimated outturn of rice, bajri, jowari and cotton good, and of wheat fair. Supply of fodder sufficient. Agricultural stock in good condition. Drinking water and water in irrigation tanks and wells sufficient.

THANA.

Collection and burning of rab materials generally continues. Estimated outturn of kharif and rabi crops good. Fodder supply adequate. Drinking water-supply generally good and sufficient. Cattle generally healthy.

KOLABA.

Threshing of kharif crops nearly completed. Standing rabi crops in good condition and being harvested. Collection and burning of rab materials in progress. Estimated outturn of kharif and rabi crops good. Supply of fodder and water sufficient. Agricultural stock adequate and in good condition. Wages normal.

RATNAGIRI.

Harvesting of rabi crops in progress. Estimated outturn of kharif crops good and of rabi crops fair. Supply of fodder plentiful. Drinking water-supply plentiful. Agricultural stock generally adequate and in good condition except in Devgad and Sangameshvar talukas and Mandangad petha.

KANARA.

Garden crops in fair condition. Harvesting of pepper continues. Harvesting of rabi crops commenced in Ankola taluka. Threshing of kharif crops and cutting of sugarcane continue. Transplantation of rabi crops continues in Supa petha. Estimated outturn of kharif and rabi crops fair to good. Fodder-supply and agricultural stock generally sufficient. Drinking water-supply adequate.

EAST KHANDESH.

Standing rabi crops in fair condition. Harvesting of rabi crops in progress except in Jalgaon and Yaval talukas where it is completed. Threshing in progress in Pachora, Chopda, Bhussval and Raver talukas. Estimated outturn of bajri good and of jowari, sesamum and cotton fair to good. Estimated outturn of wheat fair to poor and of gram fair in dry land, and of wheat and gram fair to good in irrigated land. Fodder-supply sufficient. Agricultural stock in fair condition. Supply of drinking water and water for irrigation sufficient.

WEST KHANDESH.

Harvesting of linseed continues in Sakri taluka. Harvesting of wheat continues in parts of Dhulia, Shahada and Sakri talukas and nearly completed in Shirpur and Nandurbar talukas. Threshing of kharif crops in progress in Sakri, Nandurbar and Dhulia talukas and of castor-oil seeds and gram in Navapur petha. Estimated outturn of kharif and rabi crops fair to poor. Lands being prepared for next season in Sindkheda and Dhulia talukas. Fodder-supply sufficient except in parts of Sindkheda, Shahada and Sakri talukas. Agricultural stock sufficient. Water-supply for drinking sufficient except in parts of Sindkheda and Sakri talukas. Water for irrigation diminishing. Prices of food-grains stationary.

NASIK.

Threshing of bajri continues in Chandor, Malegaon and Kalvan talukas. Harvesting of rabi crops in progress in Igatpuri, Kalvan, Yeola, Nandgaon, Dindori and Sinnar talukas. Estimate outturn of kharif and rabi crops fair to poor. Lands being prepared for next season in Malegaon, Niphad and Sinnar talukas. Fodder supply sufficient except in Sinnar taluka. Price of fodder rising in Chandor taluka. Agricultural stock in fair condition. Drinking water-supply generally sufficient, but scarcity felt in Sinnar, Chandor and Malegaon talukas. Due assistance being given to improve water-supply. Almost all parts are dry. Stocks of grain sufficient. Prices of food grains steady.

AHMEDNAGAR.

Threshing of rabi crops in progress. Irrigated crops in fair condition. Estimated outturn of kharif and rabi crops fair. Lands being prepared for next season. Fodder available. Supply of water sufficient. Agricultural stock generally insufficient.

POONA.

Late rain deficient in scattered areas in the eastern portion of the district. Harvesting of rabi crops and pressing of sugarcane in progress. Jowari crop affected with disease in Bhimthadi and Indapur talukas and Dhond petha. Average outturn of kharif crops of bajri and rice fair and good respectively and of rabi jowari and wheat poor to fair. Lands being prepared for next season. Fodder-supply sufficient. Agricultural stock in good condition, but insufficient in Bhimthadi and Indapur talukas. Drinking water supply adequate. Water-supply in irrigation wells sufficient, but channels running dry. Prices of food-grains stationary.

SHOLAPUR.

Harvesting of rabi crops in progress. Standing crops in garden and irrigated lands in good condition. Rabi crops withered in poor soil. Area under rabi cultivation in excess of normal. Estimated outturn of kharif crops very poor and of rabi crops fair to good. Fodder-supply adequate. Agricultural stock in fair condition but not generally sufficient. Supply of water for drinking and irrigation adequate except in Madha taluka where water is fast going down. Stocks of food-grains sufficient.

SATARA.

Harvesting of kharif crops completed and of rabi crops in progress. Estimated outturn of kharif and rabi crops fair to poor in parts of Man, Khatav and Tasgaon talukas and fair to good elsewhere. Fodder-supply adequate. Agricultural stock insufficient in Valva, Khanapur and Khatav talukas.

BIJAPUR.

Harvesting of rabi crops in progress. Picking of cotton in progress. Cotton crop poor. Estimated outturn of kharif and rabi crops fair to poor in the district including Jath and Daphlapur States, except in Muddebihal taluka, where the estimated outturn of kharif and rabi crops is good. Fodder-supply insufficient, except in Bagalkot and Muddebihal talukas and Bilgi petha. Supply of green fodder diminishing. Kadbi very dear. Agricultural stock sufficient. Cattle in fair condition. Drinking water insufficient in Badami taluka. Water-supply sufficient in irrigation tanks in Bijapur taluka.

BELGAUM.

Harvesting of rabi crops nearly completed. Pressing of sugarcane continues. Cutting of tobacco in progress in Chikodi taluka. Garden crops thriving in Chikodi taluka and Hukeri petha. Picking of cotton in progress in Chikodi, Sampgaon, Gokak, Athni and Parasgad talukas and Hukeri petha. Lands being prepared for next season. Estimated outturn of rabi crops poor in the eastern portion and fair in the western portion of the district. Fodder running short in Gokak taluka and selling dear generally. Supply of water insufficient in some places. Cattle in good condition.

DHARWAR.

Harvesting of wheat continues in four talukas. Standing late crops in fair condition. Picking of cotton in progress in eight talukas. Estimated outturn of rice, jowari, wheat and cotton fair. Supply of fodder sufficient. Agricultural stock adequate and in good condition.

KATHIAWAR.

Picking of cotton in progress. Estimated outturn of late crops good in Halar and Gohilvad. Supply of fodder and drinking water adequate. Agricultural stock adequate and in good condition. Water in irrigation tanks and wells sufficient.

BARODA.

Harvesting of pulses continues in Baroda, Padra and Dabhoi mahals, of rape-seed in Sidhpur mahal of jowari in Dabhoi mahal and of wheat in Dhari mahal. Picking of cotton in progress in parts of Baroda, Navsari and Kadi divisions. Rabi crops in Dahgam mahal, jowari and sugarcane in Kodinar mahal and tobacco in Petlad mahal being irrigated. Pressing of sugarcane continues in Damnagar and Dhari mahals. Agricultural stock in good condition and sufficient. Fodder and water-supply adequate.

PALANPUR.

Standing crops of wheat, rape-seed and gram in excellent condition. Area sown normal. Harvesting of gram and wheat continues in Radhanpur State. General prospects good. Supply of fodder adequate. Supply of water for drinking and irrigation sufficient. Agricultural stock in good condition and sufficient. Stocks of grain sufficient. Prices of food-grains stationary and above normal.

CUTCH.

Standing rabi crops and cotton generally in fair condition. Harvesting of wheat commenced in Rapur and Anjar and continues in Mundra, Bhachau, Bhuj and Mandvi. First picking of cotton in progress in Mundra, Anjar, Bhuj, Bhachau and Mandvi and commenced in Rapur, Khavda, Jakhau and Nakhtrana. Lands being prepared for summer crops in Bhuj. Fodder-supply sufficient. Agricultural stock inadequate but in good condition supply of drinking water in irrigation wells sufficient.

THE AMIR AND THE GOVERNMENT.

THERE is one point in the relations between the Government of India and the Amir which has never been satisfactorily settled—the asylum which is granted in Afghanistan to bands of outlaws and robbers, who raid into British territory whenever opportunity serves, says the "Pioneer." There is no extradition treaty, of course, which can be put into operation, and it would be impossible to have one which would work effectively. Even in the case of individuals who may have broken the law in British India, there is something to be said as to the right of asylum across the Border. It is in keeping with tribal tradition, and the Afghans would resent the handing over of refugees to the British authorities. But when notorious ruffians of the type of Multan organise and keep together regular gangs for murder and robbery, the position is altogether changed. These men can then no longer claim to enjoy the hospitality and protection of the Afghans and the Amir should deal with them just as if they were lawless subjects of his own. He will not tolerate brigandage of any kind in his territories; and his exemplary punishment of robber-chiefs, when captured, has done much to secure the internal peace of the country. He might, therefore, be pressed to disperse all gangs habitually raid into British districts and return to Afghanistan with their loot. The arrest of the leaders and their deportation to places well removed from the Borderland would be sufficient. The sacred right of asylum would not be violated, but those seeking it would be made to understand that they must be of good behaviour. On the British side of the frontier the existence of raiding-gangs is not allowed, and even the independent tribesmen in our sphere of political influence are kept, as a rule, from harrying Afghan villages. Reciprocity on the part of the Afghan authorities is all that is asked for, but the representations of the Government of India in this matter have never been sympathetically received by the Kabul Durbar. One of the things which most impressed the Amir during his visit to India was the absolute security of life and property. His father had the same feeling, and it might have been thought that the advantages of the reign of law would by this time have commended themselves to the Government of Afghanistan; but we still see indifference shown to the existence of bands of raiders—so long as they operate into British territory only. At the present moment Gul Beram and the other deserters from the Zhob Levy are refugees in Afghanistan and their first raid has resulted in the death of a British officer. The gang will probably increase in strength and it may become as dangerous as was that of Multan not so long ago. It rests with the Amir to say whether this new leader is to be allowed to continue his incursions into the Zhob Valley until he is killed off by our troops in some chance encounter. Will not the Kabul Durbar for once exert itself and break up the band while it is still a small one?

AFTER hitting the tramp master at Mansfield Workhouse with a bucket and kicking him on the shins, a tramp named Foster observed, by way of explanation, "I have been to London to see John Burns, and he gave me a special licence to kill every tramp master I met." The local magistrates sent him to prison for a fortnight with hard labour.

THE peacock's egg, the plague of so many people, has yet to be found, but whilst waiting for the discovery, one may, perhaps be satisfied with plain "cocks' eggs." They come from Argentina, or, rather, are coming, for a consignment of them is just on its way to Paris from Buenos Ayres. The new food, Huevos de Gallo (cocks' eggs), are, however, vegetable, not animal. A sand-glass and a saucepan are of little use for the cooking of them, for in the most approved way of preparing them they are treated like pumpkin, and are made into a thick soup.

THE WEATHER.

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

SIMLA, MARCH 11.

A further precipitation has occurred in Kashmir, but elsewhere the weather has been almost uniformly dry, the principal amounts are—Minimarg, three-quarters of an inch; Dibrugarh, half.

Skies to-day are clear nearly in the whole country and very dry winds prevail everywhere, especially in the region to the north of the Peninsula. Temperature is low generally in the North-west and high in the North-east of India.

Forecast.—In the North-east of Assam showers may occur, but elsewhere rainless weather is probable.

BOMBAY DAILY WEATHER REPORT FOR THE 11TH MARCH.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Thursday, the 11th March, 1909, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—Skies are clear in the extreme north and in the south-east Punjab but moderate cloud has appeared elsewhere. The air is damper then usual in the extreme north but contains less than the average amount of moisture over the rest of the division. Temperature has fallen; it is during the day normal in the eastern and south-western districts and in defect, elsewhere, while at night it is low nearly everywhere.

The United Provinces.—Skies are clear. Humidity is normal at Jhansi but in defect elsewhere. Maximum temperature is normal or in slight excess; the minimum has fallen and is now normal or in defect.

Sind and Rajputana.—Skies are lightly clouded in Sind and west Rajputana but are clear elsewhere. The moisture in the air is either equal to or below the average. Temperature has fallen and while it is normal in Sind, it is in defect in Rajputana especially at night.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Skies are clear. Humidity has decreased and is now in moderate to large defect in West Central India and Gujarat but in considerable defect in Cutch and Kathiawar, the amount of moisture in these last areas being only ½ or 1·5 of the usual amount. Temperature has fallen and is generally normal.

The Central Provinces.—Skies are clear, The air remains drier than usual. Temperature has risen and is now normal everywhere.

The Konkan.—Skies have become lightly to moderately clouded in the south but remain clear in the north Konkan. Humidity is in large defect at Bombay but is normal elsewhere. Temperature is normal.

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Skies are clear. The air is generally drier than usual. Day temperature is slightly higher than usual at most stations but night temperature is normal.

General Remarks.—The noteworthy feature in the weather to-day is the appearance of light to moderate cloud in Sind and parts of the Punjab and of Rajputana. This seems due to local conditions. Temperature has fallen and is lower than usual, especially at night, in the Punjab and Rajputana.

Dry weather is likely nearly everywhere.

METEOROLOGICAL REPORT.

Appended is Thursday's report of the Meteorological Reporter for Western India based on observations taken at 8 o'clock.

Names of Stations.	Maximum temperature during the past 24 hours.	Minimum temperature during the past 24 hours.	Rainfall past 24 hours.	Rainfall since 1st November to date.
Bushire (10th)	79·6	60·1	...	5·06
Jask (10th)	79·3	65·3	...	1·84
Muscat (10th)	83·3	78·1	...	4·70
Multan	83·8	54·5	...	0·60
Rawalpindi	69·1	42·9	...	5·03
Lahore	78·4	48·2	...	1·62
Sirsa	81·3	47·6	...	0·57
Ambala	84·5	51·0	...	1·37
Delhi	87·2	56·7	...	1·17
Agra	89·5	55·0	...	1·27
Mainpuri	90·3	54·1	...	0·55
Jhansi	93·0	62·0	...	0·53
Cawnpore	92·4	56·5	...	0·22
Allahabad	94·1	61·0	...	0·46
Jacobabad	87·1	57·8	...	0·44
Karachi	88·0	62·0	...	0·69
Ajmer	83·4	52·7	...	0·44
Jaipur	85·2	49·1	...	0·44
Kotah	?	?	...	0·18
Bhuj	83·6	65·5	...	0·35
Dwarka	89·2	69·2	...	0·12
Veraval	91·7	66·3	...	0·00
Rajkot	92·9	59·2	...	0·32
Bhavnagar Para	96·6	58·5	...	0·55
Surat	95·1	6·46	...	0·02
Ahmedabad	96·1	64·7	...	0·07
Deesa	93·3	56·4	...	0·00
Neemuch	88·0	55·8	...	0·00
Indore	92·1	57·1	...	0·01
Jabbulpore	93·0	59·3	...	1·94
Sangor	91·1	59 0	...	1·02
Hoshangabad	96·6	63·4	...	1·78
Khandwa	97·7	63·1	...	0·07
Akola	100·2	63·6	...	1·22
Amraoti	99·8	69·8	...	1·09
Nagpur	96·6	67·6	...	0·27
Chanda	99·6	62·5	...	0·23
Raipur	97·7	69·6	...	0·08
Bombay	83 3	72·7	...	0·00
Ratnagiri	91·3	69 4	...	0·20
Mormugao	88·0	76·2	...	0·00
Karwar	88·3	74·0	...	0·03
Malegaon	99 9	60·6	...	0·38
Ahamednagar	96·2	63·5	...	0·00
Poona	99·6	61·0	...	0·37
Sholapur	101·3	68·4	...	0·02
Bijapur	100·2	69·7	...	0·15
Belgaum	96·3	63·1	...	0·31
Aurangabad	98 7	68·2	...	0·00
Nizamabad (Indur)	101·9	62·7	...	0 00
Hyderabad	98·8	67·2	...	0·05
Mangalore	89·2	78·4	...	0·24
Calicut	88·8	75·6	...	5·36
Cochin	91·2	79 3	...	0·67
Colombo	90·5	75·5	...	7·84
Masulipatam	92·3	70·1	...	0·23
Bellary	103·6	69·8	...	0·26
Madras	91·0	71·5	...	4·65
Cuddapah	103·5	71·6	...	18·89
Bangalore	95·8	64·8	...	0·87
Coimbatore	97 9	66·3	...	3·25
Trichinopoly	96·6	67·3	...	7·44
Negapatam	89·4	72·0	...	11·87

In column Wind "Rate per hour" L = Light, M = Moderate, S = Strong, H = Heavy, F = Fresh.

N. LESLIE,
Meteorologist, Bombay.

STANDARD BAROMETER READING.

The reading of the barometer at the Colaba Observatory corrected for index error and reduced to 320 F. and for Calcutta standard at 8 a. m. (local time) on the 11th March was 29·858 5ft. The height of observatoy boromoter cistern above zero of tide gauge at Apollo Bunder is 5 feet. The height of tide in the stream above zero of the tide gauge at Apollo Bunder was 9 feet at 8 a. m. (local time). The temperature correction for a mercurial barometer, supposing the reading to be 30·000 inches and that of attached thermometer 80° F. will be 14 inches, and this will be higher and lower by ·01 inch for each 4 degrees. In the case of aneroid no temperature correction required. Should the height of barometer cistern, either mercurial or aneroid above it zero of gauge be different from 47 feet, it will read higher or lower by ·01 inch for each 11 feet. The readings given above are distinct from those given in the daily weather report to which different corrections have been applied.

THERMOS FLASKS

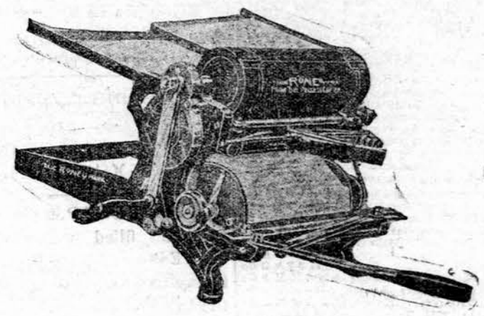
(LATEST PATTERN.)

A further supply just to hand, Nickel-plated covered leather with sling strap complete. Pint size, Rs. 20, Quart Rs. 30.

These bottles have become invaluable to travellers and a perfect boon in the Sick room and Nursery, will keep liquid icy cold for days and hot for 48 hours.

McALPIN & HUGGETT,
WATERLOO MANSIONS, BOMBAY.

RONEO LETTER COPIER.



NO WATER NO CARBON

RONEO, LTD.,
ESPLANADE ROAD, BOMBAY.

"A MORNING NIP."

BUCHANAN'S
"Black & White"
SCOTCH WHISKY.
Sold Everywhere.

ASTHMA, BRONCHITIS,
HÆMORRHAGE AND CONSUMPTION.
"SACCO"
(EXTRACT OF COMANGA).
Is the Universal and ONLY GENUINE CURE for Consumption.
MARK TWAIN and a host of notable people use "SACCO." Hundreds of Doctors prescribe it.
Once "SACCO" is used it is always resorted to and recommended.
SOLD IN THREE SIZES BY ALL CHEMISTS AND STORES THROUGHOUT INDIA.
Booklet and full particulars on application to
THE "SACCO" CO., "WEAVERS' HALL," 22, BASINGHALL STREET, LONDON, E.C.

FORD'S GOLD MEDAL ABSORBENT BLOTTING

Our Name and Trade Mark is a guarantee to the Public of the Highest Quality only.

FORD 428 MILL.

A LUXURIOUS ECONOMY.

To be obtained of all Stationers.

SPORTING NEWS.

YACHT CLUB REGATTA.

Fourth Day.

The fourth day of the Regatta was again a success, the wind from N.-W. being considerably less strong than yesterday. In the 30 footer race there were only two entries, Sapphire and Melody. Sapphire crossed the line to windward half a second after gunfire, Melody 3 seconds later. The yachts made a free reach of it to Sunk Rock; the Sapphire rounding the mark 45 seconds ahead of Melody. It was another free reach to North Karanja buoy. The Sapphire menacing her lead and rounding some 4 1-2 minutes ahead. On the beat in to the Committee Vessel, Sapphire gained another minute and bearing away for the run to South Karanja gaining steadily, was 6 minutes 20 seconds ahead at the mark. Then came a dead beat to Sank Rock, and a free reach home. On the last lap Sapphire gained considerably getting the gun 18 minutes 54 seconds ahead of Melody, thus winning the 1st prize with 12 minutes, 20 seconds in hand. In the Pixie class race all three of the class were starters. The Trixie got away well 18 seconds after gunfire, Erin and Pixie came down in the line too soon and had to luff along it to avoid a recall both losing something at the start. Trixie also handled her spinnaker more smartily and got a good lead on the run to South Karanja.—On the close fetch in to the Committee Vessel the Pixie had taken the lead and rounded the schooner first 35 seconds ahead of Erin, the Trixie having dropped a good distance astern. The yachts bore away for North Karanja and lost amongst the shipping dropped out of sight—the first to come into view being the Pixie, which rounded the schooner 2 minutes 38 seconds ahead of the Erin with Trixie 5 minutes 53 seconds behind the leader. In the Tomtit class race there were 8 starters. The little yachts got away to an excellent start five of them, the Lapwing, Coralie, Clutha, Maud, Sitara and Tomtit, coming practically together, Curlew just behind, with Volkyrie 20 seconds behind the leaders. The courses were various, the Curlew, Clutha and Sitara, doing a fairly direct run to Karanja, which was rounded with Sitara in the lead. The others allowed rather more for the ebb tide, and had a somewhat longer course to follow. From South Karanja the course was back to the Committee Vessel, the Tomtit was first round followed by Lapwing, 1 minute 23 seconds astern, then came Curlew, Maud, Sitara, Clutha, Volkyrie and Coralie. From the schooner the yachts headed for N. Karanja Buoy—and on the return—the Tomtit was leading fairly close to the Committee Vessel—Lapwing was close up to the Tomtit but was badly interfered with by a passing launch—which also created havoc in the case of Maud—a little later on. Our reporter understands that a little sarcasm was in the air, one of the yachts skippers making sundry remark quite nicely about the absence of sailors in launches, and another breathing hints as to the necessity of a tich ghary to tow some boats out of the way. At the finish Tomtit, after an excellent race took the gun and the class prize, while Sitara with a temporary commander took the first handicap prize—Volkyrie the second. The mixed class race gave the handicappers an opportunity of showing their skill, having to handicap a very mixed lot, from Eileen, Jean.

The course was the same as the Tomtit's. There were only three starters the Eileen, Turquoise and Jean, the Mannikin and Salbai being unavoidably absent. The Eileen was very slow in getting her balloon canvas out at the start and indeed it looked as through he had forgotten all about even her gaff topsail. The Turquiose fought the Eileen well all through, making a good race of it, and eventually winning by 2 36" The Jean wanted some 15 minutes more, but really the handicappers did their best, and they must be grateful to the little yacht for sportingly finishing the course. The race for Lord Lamington's Cup lay between the Hyacinth and the Perseus. It was a day for the big boats of the ship. The gig of the Perseus was put over the line in spite of the fact that the mainmast head and the mainsail seemed a little too freely. The course was to the mark Buoy, then Committee Vessel then to North Karanja and return.

The two Pinnaces, of the Hyacinth were the only boats which finished, the remainder giving up.

The following Races sailed yesterday :—

FOUR-RATER RACE.—Sailed at 2 p.m.

Name of Boats.	Allowances. M S	Entered by	Time of Arrival. H M S	Corrected Time. H M S
Sapphire...	Scr	R.H.H. Hopkins and Major Mute, R.E. ...	6 7 16	3 7 16
Melody ...	6 33	J.H.K. Macbeth.	6 26 10	3 19 37

Course No. 5 rep. + 7=18·2 miles. 1st Prize won by Sapphire, 2nd Prize won by Melody. Wind N.-W. Strength moderate.

CLASS RACE FOR PIXIE CLASS YACHTS—Sailed at 3-5 p.m.

Name of Boats.	Allowances. M S	Entered by	Time of Arrival. H M S	Corrected Time. H M S
Erin	Scr	Officers, 116th Mahrattas	5 37 21	2 32 31
Trixie ...	Scr	Officers, Gloucestershire Regt.	5 40 36	2 35 36
Pixie	Scr	E. T. Watson and J. E. Arpinwall..	5 34 43	2 29 43

Course No. 3 + 14 = 11·2 miles. 1st Prize won by Pixie, Wind N.-W. Strength Moderate. Time-limit—7 p.m.

TOMTIT CLASS AND HANDICAP RACE.—Sailed at 3-10 p.m.

Name of Boats.	Allowances. M S	Entered by	Time of Arrival. H M S	Corrected Time. H M S
Tomtit ...	Scr	Capt H Gloster..	5 59 4	2 49 4
Coralie ...	3 44	Col H Mead ...	6 10 18	2 56 34
Maud ...	0 26	Officers, R E ...	5 59 58	2 49 2
Clutha ...	9 20	J J Welch	6 10 62	2 51 32
Lapwing...	Scr	Capt R. S. J. Gillespie, R E ...	5 59 39	2 49 39
Valkyrie..	14 0	R Walker.	6 11 33	2 47 33
Curlew ...	5 36	C A Wordsworth	6 3 41	2 48 5
Sitara ...	9 20	J E Needham...	6 3 2	2 43 42

Course No. 3+14 = 11·2 miles. 1st Class Prize won by Tomtit, 2nd Prize won by Sitara and 3rd Prize won by Valkyrie. Wind N.-W. Strength Moderate. Time-limit 7 p.m

HANDICAP RACE FOR YACHTS OF ANY SIZE.—Sailed at 3-15 p.m.

Name of Boats.	Allowances. M S	Entered by	Time of Arrival. H M S	Corrected Time. H M S
Jean 62	32	C N Moberley.	6 27 35	2 10 2
Mannikin.40	8	Officers, R. A....	Did not Start.	
Eileen.....	Scr	R. W. Fisher ...	5 12 52	1 57 52
Turquoise.12	8	J. W. Stokes and W Darling.....	5 22 24	1 55 16

Course No. 3+14 = 11·2 miles. 1st Prize won by Turquoise. Wind N.-W. Strength Moderate. Time-limit 7 p.m.

LORD LAMINGTON CHALLANGE CUP RACE.—Sailed at 3-30 p.m.

Name of Boats.	Allowances. M S	Entered by	Time of Arrival. H M S	Corrected Time. H M S
36-ft.Pinnace	I. Scr	H.M.S. Hyacinth	6 44 28	3 14 28
36-ft.Pinnace	II. Scr	do.	6 37 29	3 7 29
30-ft.Cutter	...17 19	do.	Not timed.	
30-ft.Cutter	I.17 19	H.M.S. Perseus.	do.	
30-ft.Cutter	II.17 19	do.	do.	
30-ft.Gig	.....17 19	do.	do.	

Course No. 42+14=9·9 miles. Cup won by Hyacinth Wind N.-W. Strength, Moderate.

CONDITIONS FOR DUMMY RACE. SINGLE-HANDED AMATEURS.

This race is opened only to the Tomtit class—Tomtit, Maud, Lapwing, Coralie, Curlew, Clutha, Sitara and Volkyrie. Conditions—Native crews to be removed from the Yachts, which are to be left on their moorings with mainsails hoisted, jibs up—in stops—tillers in place. Owners or any amateurs, being members of the R. B. Y. C. to line up in dinghy's at the Committee Vessel. The amateurs will be handicapped at the start, time in hand, according to size of dinghys and distance of moorings from schooner. The amateurs are to pull from the Committee Vessel to their yachts, leave dinghees on the moorings, sail in pursuit of dummies which will be drifted away off the schooner. After picking up dummies a course is to be sailed round Middle Ground buoy leaving it to port and finishing past the Committee Vessel as usual. One prize only, a cup.

POONA REGATTA.

Second Day.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, March 11.

The attractions of the Regatta held at Kirkee under the auspices of the Royal Connaught Boat Club were admirable to-day, when the Club lawn was again dotted with all Poona and Kirkee society. To Captain Paris, the honorary secretary, all were indebted for an exceptionally pleasant evening.

The Police crew, who won the second heat in the Regimental Fours against the Lincolns and Northamptons on Tuesday, had the misfortune to be beaten by the Gunners in the final to-day. But they laboured under the disadvantage of a bad start and a sick man. Their fair coxswain, however, encouraged them charmingly to the last, though in vain. The Gunners pulled long and strong and won the race comfortably.

The final of the Canadian Canoe Race was prettily and easily won by Miss Swinburne and Henderson. Much sympathy was felt for Miss D. Sloggett and Noke, who were expected to win.

The following are the results:—

OXHENHAM PAIRS.—FINAL.—½ mile.

Fanshawe and Paris beat Noke and Cruikshank Paris and Fanshawe's boat taking the outer course, got slightly ahead of their opponents soon after the start, and as they came down stream got a clear length ahead of Noke and Cruikshank; but a short distance from home Noke and Cruikshank put on a spurt, but just failed to catch the leading boat by half a length.

REGIMENTAL FOURS.—FINAL.

ROYAL ARTILLERY VS. INDIAN POLICE.

Bow, Duberly	Bow, Smith
2, Attlay	2, Lang
3, Cowie	3, Gerard
Stroke, Purser	Stroke, Stewart
Cox, Mrs. Fanshawe	Cox, Mrs. Gadney

The Gunners shot ahead from the start, and stroking long and strong along the outer bank while the Police boat came down midstream, never left the issue in doubt for a moment. The Police crew did all they could to catch up the Gunners towards the finish.

KHALASIS RACE.—1-4 mile.

Kesoor and Sadia	1
Bayajee and Marotee.....	2
Govinda and Sunnoo.....	3

Won by two lengths; a length between second and third.

JUNIOR SCULLS—1 2 mile—

FIRST HEAT.

Layard	1
Williams	2
Mangin.....	3

Williams stroked along the outer bank and held what looked like a safe lead from Layard, till a short distance from home Layard coming down midstream shot ahead and won by half a length; two lengths between second and third.

SECOND HEAT.

Attlay.....	1
Stewart	2

They came down well together, till a short distance Attlay forged ahead and won by two lengths.

CANADIAN CANOE RACE—200 yds.

FINAL.

Miss Swinburne and Henderson best Miss D. Sloggett and Noke.

Miss Sloggett's canoe got off badly and fared with worse luck when turning the 100 yards buoy. Miss Swinburne and Henderson had the race all to themselves on the return journey and won by three lengths.

BOMBAY RACES.

13th Extra Meeting.

SATURDAY, March 13.

ADDITIONAL RACE.

Entry closed at 10 a.m. on Thursday 11th March.

SELLING PLATE.—Distance about 5 furlongs.

Mr M Gouldass's g a h Thrvel 13 3 1-2 Rs 400
Mr M Gouldass' g a h Thrvel 13 3 1-2 Rs 400
Mr Abdool Gany's b a h Khan Khanan 13 1 3-4 Rs 700
Mr Sulleman Oosman Jamal's ch a h Hudhud 13 2 1-2 Rs 400
Mr Yussuff Sheriff's g a h Lieutenant 13 1 3-4 Rs 600
Mr Dudley's b a h Sinclair 13 2 1-4 Rs 600
Dr D'Avoine's b a h Secret 13 2 3-4 Rs 400
Mr Abdoola Shamlan's b a h Lahut 13 2 1-2 Rs 500
Mr Ahmed Deeh's b a h Duxion 13 1 1-2 Rs. 700
Mr A Reoman's ch a h Arnica 13 2 3-4 Rs 400
Mr A M Shamlan's g a h Second Class 14 Rs 400
Messrs. R S Forage and M Aman's b a h Durban 13 2 1-2 Rs 400.
Mr A M Saif's g a h Defence 13 2 3-4 Rs 400
Mr Syed Mahomed Bins g a h Yacoot 13 2 1-2 Rs 600
Mr A A Bassam's w a h Gurnook 13 2 Rs 500
Mr Abdul Hoosein Callard's g a h Inspector 13 3 1-4 Rs 400.

DIVISION NURSERY HANDICAP.

The Nursery Handicap is divided as follows:—

	st. lbs.		st. lbs.
Fruit Salt ...	9 0	Winchester ...	9 0
Beyhazar ...	8 13	Pat	8 10
Rubio	8 12	Hyacinth ...	8 9
Zamorin ...	8 10	Malta	8 8
Thousand ...	8 9	Telegraph ...	8 6
Tunes	8 8	Mahdi	8 2
Jadir	8 7	Goldman ...	8 1
Hundred ...	8 7	Ebrahim Pasha..	8 1
Rakesh... ...	8 1	Steam Launch..	8 0
Champion ...	8 1	Thaboor	7 12
Patras	7 12	Redbreast ...	7 11
Turkey... ...	7 11	Reuter	7 4
Hurgon ...	7 10	Brukat	7 0

In accordance with general condition 2 (e) the top weight in the above division has been reduced to 9st and the others in proportion.

In accordance with general condition 2 (e) the top weight in the above divisions has been received to 9st and the others in proportion.

Horses left in after declaration of forfeit at 6 p.m. on Thursday 11th March.

THE SPRING PLATE.—About 7 furlongs. Lovanis, Picturesque, Ashanti Gold, Forfeit, Admiral Crichton, Paul Pry, Lachlan, Mafoota, Mergul and Sir Galahad.

THE AUCTION PLATE.—About 5 furlongs. Manlock, Gun Metal, Haymaker, Mergul, Winsome, Alruna, Vocalest, Koko, Perea Doray and Wolferton.

THE ANDHERI PLATE.—About 1 1-4 miles. Precious, Dhafer, Alma, Famous, Meazer, Gladiator, Sialkote, Antica, Hazza, Nooman, Merrily and Young Salanic.

THE LITTLE MAIDAN PLATE.—About 6 furlongs. Raffles, Diamond King, Corrector, Fritz, Farick, Muzloom, Wool winder, Surrender, Narsen, Little Gafal Murzook, Light, Collector, Good Chance, Fairfield, Dojan, Sir George, Champion, Hasty Jack and Winchester.

SELLING PLATE.—About 5 furlongs. Mubrad, Hudhud, Sinclair, Secret, Lahuk, Duxion, Arnica, Second Class, Durban, Waterloo, Defence, Yacoot and Gurgook.

HUNTERS PLATE RACE.—About 1 mile 5 furlongs. Goldfender, Ripple, Seagull, Blackthorn, Bye-day, Early Dawn, Sentiment, Chieftain, Veronique, Houbara, Blowhard, Haphazard, Czar, Tragedian, Good Luck and The State.

LAWN TENNIS.

Western India Championship.

The following matches in the Western India Lawn Tennis Championship will be played to-day (Friday) at 5-30 p. m:—

W. Reid and A. H. Glendenning v. Captain Greig and Captain Lucas.

Lieutenant Stevenson and Lieutenant Bacchus v. J. H. Vickers and J. Smythies.

D. B. Binning and P. M. D. Sanderson v. Captain Davies and Captain Drummond.

TO-MORROW'S MATCH.

W. Reid v. Lieutenant Bacchus.

BOMBAY HUNT.

THE Meet of the Bombay Fox-hounds was held yesterday morning at the Kennels. The gathering for so late in the season was a large one, and included no less than six ladies, namely. Mrs. Lovett Cameron, Mrs. Beatty, Mrs. Meyer, Mrs. Graham, Mrs. Pickard and Miss Forbes. We assembled a little earlier than we have been accustomed to, but all the same the daylight seemed to take a long time coming and when hounds moved away across the flats the light was so weak that a halt was made for a few minutes before allowing the pack to enter covert. The wood selected yesterday morning was the one situated close to the brickfields in the direction of Chuckla, and it rarely happens that a Jackal is not to be found there. Hounds soon told us that an object of the chase was in the neighbourhood, and leaving the brushwood they ran over a stretch of rice-fields and thence across the open country to Sahar Hill, going straight up this stony hill. Dipping down on the far side of the hill we race across the top end of the Bamonwadi Valley, but when reaching the Tulsi Water pipe just this side of Sahar church, the hounds threw up their heads, the scent having temporarily disappeared. The Jackal was then viewed running back under the lee of a cactus hedge to Sahar Hill, having preformed an artful ruse by doubling back on his tracks in the hopes of thereby escaping from his pursuers. Hounds soon owned to the scent again and we followed them back to Sahar Hill, scrambling up the hill through some trees, which required avoiding somewhat carefully. When reaching the Chuckla melon ground side of the hill it seemed at first as if the Jackal would make his point for the railway, but such very fortunately was not to be. A slight check told us that he had endeavoured to hide amongst the trees on the hill, and the hounds doubtless in their excitement had overrun the scent. It did not, however, take them long to find out their mistake and we again had to ride up and down the hill in almost the same spot as we had done a few minutes earlier. We were then presented with some of the vilest melon ground imaginable, but I believe the whole field negociated this dangerous tract of country without a single mishap. How the horses can learn to canter over this attrocious ground, full of such deep holes and dried up water courses, is a marvel Crossing the familiar big stony nullah to the left of Sahar church, we then had a delightful gallop over a magnificent stretch of rice country all the way to the Backwater. The banks in many places were, as the celebrated huntsman, Dick Christian, was wont to describe, "tremendous." Diving down under the branches of a well-known tree we cross the stream and see the hounds scrambling over the wall into the plantation beyond. We accordingly turned to the right and keeping outside the enclosure were able to watch the pack run straight through this thickly wooded plantation to the Kurla Vehar Road. Running across this road without any hesitation the pack then took us into the Powai Valley and by swerving to the right made straight for the Hogsback Hill. As the hounds hunted their quarry over this hill, we were able to keep on good terms with them by working round the base of it, and joining them on the far side. We then continued merrily across the second valley to the end of the huge range of hills, which close in one side of the famous Horse Shoe Valley. The Jackal was evidently not anxious to set his race against the hounds across this great valley, and therefore turned up the steep hill to the right, but the pack was pressing him very hard, and when half way up the hill overtook him and killed him. To the gratification of everybody the Master presented the brush to Mrs. Lovett Cameron. It is almost a long two months since this lady suffered from a perfectly awful fall owing to her horse tripping in a blind hole and falling on the top of her. Needless to remark it gave great pleasure to every body to see her yesterday morning again in the saddle, riding as pluckily and fearlessly as ever. The gallop had lasted for 36 minutes, and as an example of showing how excellent are the merits of the pack every one of the hounds was up at the kill, even after so long and at times circuitous hunt. This success was however due to certain extent to some very excellent work on the part of the second whip, Mr. Blair, as on more than one occasion during the run, he was to be seen cleverly bringing up any of the hounds which may have accidentally been some short distance behind their comrades.

Lord Hood's next meet on the 14th instant at the Cross Roads, Melon Ground.

JACKAL.

THE POINT-TO-POINT RACES.

The Bombay Jackal Club Races will be held on Tuesday, 30th March, when the following events will take place :—

EVENT NO. I.

The Bombay Hunt Cup.—A Point-to-Point Race.—About 4 miles. Catch weights over :—English and Colonials 12st. 7lbs. Arabs and Country-breds, 11st, 7lbs. Owners up. Prize—The "Boulton' Trophy and a Cup.

The 'James Graham' Trophy and a Cup will be presented to the first competitor in, who has not previously won a Horse or Pony race of any description other than a Scurry, and riding a horse which has never won a race of any description other than a Scurry, provided there are three competitors.

EVENT NO. II.

The Bombay Pony Hunt Cup.—About 4 miles. Catch-weights over.—English and Colonials, 14-1 12st. Arabs and Country-breds, 14-1, 11st. Ponies The 13-3 and under allowed 7lbs. Owners up. Prize. —'Townsend" Trophy and a Cup.

The "Remington" Trophy and a Cup will be presented to the first competitor in, who has not previously won a Horse or Pony race of any description other than a Scurry, and riding a Pony which has never won a race of any description other than a Scurry, provided there are three are such competitors.

EVENT NO. III.

Open Point-to-Point Race for Horses and Ponies. —About 4 miles. Catch-weights over.—English and Colonial Horses 12st. 7lbs. Arab and Country-bred Horses 11st. 7lbs. English Colonial Ponies 14-1 and under, 12st. Arab and Country-bred Ponies 14-1 and under 11st. Allowance of 7lbs for Ponies 13-3 and under. Penalty of 7lbs. for Horses and Ponies not ridden by their owners.

Prizes, a Cup for the first Horse and a Cup for the first, Pony, provided there are at least three competitors for each prize.

EVENT No. IV.

Jumping Competition for Horses.

EVENT No. V.

Jumping Competition for Ponies, 14-1 and under.

GENERAL CONDITIONS.

1. Events Nos. 1, 2, 4 and 5 are open to Horses and Ponies which, in the opinion of the Stewards, have been regularly hunted with the Bombay Hounds during the current season.

2. Event No. 3 is open to Members of any recognised Club or Gymkhana, G. Rs. only.

3. Entrance fees for each Race Rs. 10 and Rs. 2 each entry for the Jumping Competitions.

4. Entries close Monday March 22nd, and must be accompanied by Entrance Fees.

5. W.I.T.C., G.T.G. or I.P.A. Certificates will be accepted for 2nd 3rd, and 5th, Events. Ponies not having such certificates can be measured at the Jackal Club on March 14th, 20th, 21st, 25th and 28th.

6. Colours must be worn in all aRces, and Members are particularly requested to specify their colours in their entries.

7. All questions regarding the above events to be referred to the Stewards, whose decision shall be final.

F. HEARSON,
Honorary Secretary.

Members wishing to invite guests are requested to send Names and Addresses to the Honorary Secretary, Jackal Club, Santa Cruz, Bombay.

MR. F. K. PARSONS, I.C.S., Acting Collector of Coimbatore, will be posted as Collector of Vizagapatam, when Mr. R. H. Campbell goes to Mysore as Secretary to the Maharajah.

MAULVI MAHOMED ABDULLAH, the Police Magistrate of Alipore, has remanded, for medical observation, Kedarnath Bose, a sanyasi, arrested for having no ostensible means of support, and who is stated to be of unsound mind.

GOANESE SERVANTS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—"Justice" would have done well to take some other *nom de guerre*, because for reasons best known to himself he had lost his temper in reading the bare facts. When one engages a servant at Rs. 15 a month or whatever the pay is, it is always understood that the man is to be paid the full amount at the end of every month without regard to the days of the month. I beg to point out to "Justice" that there is nothing in my letter to justify his remarks with regard to the month of February. I say God save "that poor individual" from such as "Justice." He evidently thinks that white coat and pants are a hall mark for cleanliness, etc. If these people are to be reformed, their salvation is clearly a task for sober-minded patient men, and who more so than the holy Fathers? None of us are angels, but the adjectives used at the end of the letter of "Justice" have amused me not a little. I may add for his information that in English houses these men will soon be *non est*, Mahomedans being preferred. My object in writing my last letter was to draw the attention of those who ought to lift them from the degradation into which they are sinking deeper and deeper, and not to enter into lists with your readers. Now that I have had my say I will thank you for the space given to me and will trouble you no more.—Yours, etc.

S. M. BROWN.

Bombay, March 10.

II.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—The mere fact that Goanese servants are in great demand by the highest authorities from the Governor downwards, not only in Bombay but all over India, goes to show their cleanliness, intelligence, politeness, and hence their popularity. The best hotels all over India employ Goanese servants, and all the best Clubs have Goanese servants and most of the Europeans engage Goanese servants. You will find the Goanese servant in the best Parsee families, etc., etc. Talk of Goanese servants being fond of drink! Do not the Browns and Smiths indulge in their whiskies as well? If a servant is engaged on a fixed pay per month, surely he is not entitled to more money just because the month has 31 days: evidently "Brown" engages a servant on so much per day. Why talk of the life these people lead? Are there no black sheep in other communities? Does he think the Goanese have no eyes to see the faults of the race Brown happens to belong to? It makes him shudder to think that they are God's creatures. Go to! That is going too far. Too much of a good thing is good for nothing.—Yours etc.

ERODISI.

[This correspondence is now closed.—ED., *B. G.*]

A TELEGRAPH GRIEVANCE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Our Government have put in force the new mode of telegrams and its rules, but a vital mistake is made to omit an important rule which prevails in England and elsewhere. There a full address is counted and charged as one word only, while here our Government informs the public by a notice that they should give full address that their messages may be safely delivered, but omits the rule that the address will be counted as one word and charged accordingly. Those who use their address a code word are not affected at all, but the public other than they are the true sufferers. An address like that of Bombay may perhaps be longer than the contents of the message, and as the Government charges more than the old one the address is the chief thing to be considered by the Government.—Yours, etc.

NOWROSJI D. DESAI.

THE COOPERAGE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Some days ago I invited attention to the location of about 50 cart-loads of mud stored on the Cooperage the place where men, women and children of all classes take exercise of an evening. Since then the mud is being laid down in a haphazard manner at the rate of, I believe, five small basket-loads a day. Yesterday evening the cooly or the person who was laying it evidently felt too lazy to spread it out properly so he left small heaps about the place. It would be interesting to know who has undertaken this work and what time has been allotted for its completion. I should say three or four workmen, working from 7 a.m. to 4 p.m. daily, ought to finish it in two or three days. Can't this be done?—Yours, etc.

PRO BONO PUBLICO.

THE NIGHT POLICE AND PUBLIC ORDER.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Your irate correspondent from the "Byculla Club" is to be sympathised with in having his rest disturbed at night; but, Sir, with all due deference to him, there is another side to the question which he entirely ignores. I am informed by one who knows, that the ladies he describes in such uncomplimentary terms, give an annual "At Home" to their friends and this was the occassion which gave rise to his vitriolic effusion. Is it not a fact that there are dances in the Byculla Club at least once a year? So far I have not heard of any complaints from their neighbours on the score of their rest having been disturbed.

Is it too much to ask for equal forbearance from your correspondent from the Byculla Club?—Yours, etc.

FAIR PLAY.

MR. BENNETT, the Madras Distillery Expert, accompanies the Excise Commissioner to Moulmein to-day.

WE understand that Captain A. A. Duff will be appointed permanent Military Secretary to H. E. Sir A. Lawley in the place of Captain B. C. Fairfax, resigned.

THE Financial Statement of the United Provinces will be presented at the meeting of the Legislative Council at Lucknow on the 27th instant. The debate on the Budget will take plack on the 3rd April.

A NEW brake, designed to bring vessels travelling at high speed to a quick halt, is to be tried by the American Navy Department. The device consists of two great wings thirteen feet high and six feet wide, working on hinges fastened below water to each side of a ship.

MR. JUSTICE DARLING made some caustic remarks at Lincoln Assizes on the handwriting of a local Coroner. "I suppose it is owing to his having had the advantage of a public school education," he concluded.

BOMBAY IMPROVEMENT TRUST.

THE following notes on the Budget Estimates of income and expenditure of the Bombay Improvement Trust for 1909-10 have been issued.

GENERAL ACCOUNT.

REVISED ESTIMATE, 1908-09.

RECEIPTS.

The receipts fall short of the Estimate by Rs. 3,44,000 and this is mainly due, as in previous years, to short payment in the Municipal contribution under Sections 72 and 73 of the Act, the amount paid being Rs. 4 1/2 lakhs instead of Rs. 7 1/2 lakhs as estimated.

There is also a decrease of Rs. 97,000 in the amount of interest on cash balances which is accounted for by less balances being available owing to full expenditure and by the loss sustained in the sale of Government 3 1/2 per cent. paper.

The variations in details may be explained as follows:—

The Flats.—The increase is due to two more plots having been made available for stacking hay.

Parel Estate.—The increase is due to increased revenue from temporary occupancy.

The other figures are quite normal but the increase in some of the figures for the last four months of the year compared with the receipts for the earlier months of the year is accounted for by adjustments made of deposits for rents which have accrued.

EXPENDITURE.

The total expenditure approximates closely to the Budget figure, but the variations are accounted for as follows:—

The Flats.—The increase is due to additional water service against fire for the new grass storage plots.

Kennedy Sea Face.—The maintenance of the sea wall which was considerably damaged by the monsoon and the cost of filling in ground eroded by the sea are responsible for the excess amount incurred.

Marine Lines.—The excess is due to filling and drainage work.

Hornby Road.—The provision is for payment of brokerage and sundry charges in connection with the sale of the remaining plots on the Estate.

Colaba Reclamation.—The excess is due to repairs to the pitching disturbed by last monsoon.

Scheme VIII. (Mandvi-Koliwada).—The excess is due to the clearing of debris from new building sites. Such expenditure will, as from 1st April, 1909, be charged against Capital.

This account shows a deficit of Rs. 1,94,357 which would have been fully covered had the full amount of the Municipal contribution been received.

BUDGET FOR 1909-10.

RECEIPTS.

The Municipal contribution under Section 72 of the Act and the receipts under Section 73 have been assumed at Rs. 8,00,000.

As explained last year the increase in Revenue is generally due to accrual of ground rents from leasehold properties.

Some decrease is shown in respect of "other lands and buildings vesting in the Board" which is due to anticipated demolition of acquired properties owing to road-construction.

EXPENDITURE.

The expenditure is in excess of the figures of the Budget and Revised Estimates of the previous year to the extent of Rs. 3,22,250 and Rs. 3,07,393 respectively.

This is due to extra provision being necessary for interest on fresh loans and for the payment to Government and Municipal Corporation under Section 68 (1) of the Act to the extent of Rs. 1,92,200.

The net result is a deficit under this account of Rs. 1,33,790.

CAPITAL ACCOUNT.

REVISED ESTIMATE FOR 1908-09.

The expenditure under the head of "Acquisition" is Rs. 5 lakhs short of the Budget provision and is placed at Rs. 45 lakhs, the actual expenditure to the end of January 1909 having amounted to about Rs. 36 lakhs, but it is not possible to accurately gauge the course of this expenditure.

In respect of the expenditure under chawls the excess shown against Scheme I is due to the cost of plastering the exposed brick-work.

The progress with the chawls in the other schemes has not come up to expectations. This remark applies generally also to the expenditure on Street and Improvement Schemes.

In respect of the Hornby Road Rs. 20,000 being the moiety of the payment to Government for the Government mews has been transferred from the provision under Street Schemes to the heading "Improvement of Lands" to which it properly pertains.

BUDGET ESTIMATE, 1909-10.

Under "Acquisition" it is anticipated that there will be heavy expenditure and the figures has been put at Rs. 45 lakhs, the same as for the current year.

Under "Chawls" full provision has been made for work now in hand in Schemes III and VIII (Mandvi-Koliwada) and Rs. 75,000 is entered for temperary huts in Scheme XXIX (Nowroji Hill).

Under "Street and Improvement Schemes" the expenditure has been placed at a minimum in all cases.

The provision for the Colaba Reclamation is for completing the foot-paths.

Under "Police Accommodation Schemes" there will be full progress with the buildings in Princess Street and sanction to the schemes in the Gamdevi Estate, in Chunam Kiln Road and in Falkland Road is anticipated and provision has been made accordingly.

A sum of Rs. 1 lakh has been entered to meet the cost of the proposed additional storey to the Board's Administrative Offices to which approval of Government has just been communicated.

It is generally understood that it will be held from the wording of Section 79(3) (a) of the Act, that it will be necessary next year to pay to the Municipal Corporation the full amount of the net credit balances that have accrued under the "General Account" for the past ten years. This amounts to Rs. 17,07,099 and provision for the payment has accordingly been made.

It appears necessary to raise a fresh loan of Rs. 85 lakhs which will leave a balance of Rs. 16,29,645 to be carried forward to the following year.

The Budget Estimate is as follows :—

ABSTRACT.

GENERAL ACCOUNT.

Revenue ...	...	... Rs 18,85,660
Expenditure	...	... „ 20,19,450

Balance to be met from Capital Account Rs. 1,33,790.

CAPITAL ACCOUNT.

Opening Balance ...		... Rs 13,85,764
Receipts ...	...	... „ 1,50,000
New Loan ...	...	... „ 85,00,000
		Rs 1,00,35,764
Expenditure	...	..., 82,72,329
		Rs 17,63,435

Balance to be carried forward to 1910-11, Rs 16,29,645

MR. W. L. S. L. CAMERON, C.S.I., is appointed to be an Additional Member of the Council of the Governor of Bombay.

BOMBAY GOVERNMENT ORDERS.

("Bombay Government Gazette," March 11.)

The furlough granted to Mr Sorabji Padamji Pestanji, is extended up to the 5th January 1910.

Mr Lallubhai Pranlal Mehta, Mamlatdar, taluka Bardoli in the district of Surat, is appointed, to be a Magistrate of the First Class in that district.

Mr A Montgomerie, I C S, and Mr S S Bhide, Huzur Deputy Collector, Satara, respectively delivered over and received charge of the office of Assistant Collector, Wai Division, on the 17th February.

Mr Narmadashanker Devshankar Mehta, B A, delivered over and Mr Gopalshankar Venishanker Bhachech received charge of the office of the Huzur Account Officer, Ahmedabad, on the 4th March.

Purushottam Govind Agharkar, Japtidar of Pissi, taluka Dapoli, in the Ratnagiri District, having been convicted and sentenced for criminal breach of trust as a public servant under section 409 of the Indian Penal Code, has been dismissed from Government service.

Messrs. G Monteath, I C S, and D G Mackenzie, I C S, respectively delivered over and received charge of the office of the Assistant Collector in charge Nadgaon Taluka on the 5th March.

Mr J B Vachha, B A, B Sc, delivered over and Mr K B Vasudeo, B A, LL B, received charge of the office of the District Deputy Collector, Bhiwndi Sub-Division, on the 17th February.

Mr. B. K. Bose, L.C.E., is promoted to Assistant Engineer, permanent, with effect from the 20th February on the Provincial List.

The appointment of Mr, N. B. Punekar as a Village Munsiff at Chachadi in the Parasgad Taluka of the Belgaum District, is canceled at his own request.

Messrs. Ahmadmia Karmimiya and Nanalal Kuberbhai, residing at Prantij, are appointed, with effect from the 22nd March to be Conciliators under the Dekkhan Agriculturists' Relief Act, 1879, within the limits of the Pranji Taluka in the Ahmedabad District, vice Mr. Karmimiya Mudaverkhan deceased and Mr. Gordhan Shivlal, resigned.

Mr. V. N. Vartak, acting Sub-ordinate Judge of Karjat, has been granted privilege leave on half pay for a fortnight from 3rd March or from such subsequent date as he may avail himself of it.

Mr Abdul Majid Khan, B.A., LL.B., to practise as a Pleader in the Satara District.

Mr. Mahashankar Durgashankar Mehta, Mamlatdar of A'nand, is granted three months' sick leave in continuation of three months' privilege leave.

Mr. Waman Gangadhar Pendse, B.A., should continue to act as Mamlatdar of A'nand till further orders.

In consequence of the revision of the grades of Head Accountants in the Presidency proper the following promotions are ordered with effect from the 1st of March so far as the Central Division is concerned (1) Mr Rajaram Balkrishna Tipnis from the old First Grade on Rs. 200 to the new First Grade on Rs. 250 and (2) Mr. Rango Keshav Sindgikar from the old Third Grade on Rs. 150 to the new Third Grade on Rs 175.

Mr. P. S. Bhatye, Mamlatdar of Sakri, is granted three months' furlough with effect from 4th February in continuation of the three months' privilege leave granted him by the Collector.

Mr. Narhar Bapuji Joshi, Head Karkun on Rs. 80, taluka Nasik, is appointed to act as Mamlatdar of taluka Sinnar during the absence of Mr. H. P. Deshmukh, on privilege leave for three months, or until further orders.

Mr. Krishnaji Gurnrao Gunjikar, B. A., probationary Fourth Grade Mamlatdar, Karwar, is confirmed.

Mr. Rango Krishna Malihalli, acting Mamlatdar of Ratnagiri, is granted privilege leave for one month and Mr. Chintaman Sadashiv Bapat, Head Karkun (pay Rs. 80), is appointed to act for him.

The two months' leave on medical certificate granted to Mr. Narayan Venkatesh Chandavarkar, Mamlatdar, Kalghatgi, in the Dharwar District is extended by one month. The acting arrangement previously notified will continue.

The Karachi Chamber of Commerce have elected Mr. A. Thole, a member of the Board of Trustees of the Port of Karachi, for a term of two years commencing on the 1st April.

The following transfers of Sub-Inspectors are ordered in the Excise Department :—

STAMFORD
VERTICAL STONE
FLOUR MILL.
The only Successful Machine of its Kind in Existence,
CAN BE WORKED BY
STEAM OR OIL ENGINE OR ELECTRIC MOTOR.

MARSHALL, SONS & CO., LD.,
ENGINEERS,
Ballard Road, BOMBAY.

ROLLED STEEL BEAMS
BRITISH & CONTINENTAL MANUFACTURE.

5,000 TONS { STEEL BEAMS / STEEL ANGLES / STEEL TEES / CAST-IRON PIPES

KEPT IN STOCK IN BOMBAY.

Prices quoted on receipt of specification for Delivery at any Railway Station or Sea Port in India.

GEO. SERVICE & CO.,
King's Building, Hornby Road, BOMBAY.

BURMAH LUBRICATING OILS,
Cheapest and Best.
BURMAH PETROL,
Drives your Car Furthest.
BURMAH MOTOR OILS
AND
MOTOR GEAR OIL,
Save all friction in your Car.
BURMAH CANDLES,
Burn brightest and will not warp.
BURMAH KEROSINE
GOLD MOHR BRAND,
for Lamps.
BURMAH KEROSINE
PICTORIA BRAND
for Oil Engines.
SOLD EVERYWHERE
BURMAH OIL CO., LD.,
SHAW WALLACE & CO.,
Agents.
BOMBAY, CALCUTTA, KARACHI AND MADRAS.

LEUCODERMA SPECIFIC.
THIS IS A NEW INVENTION IN THE world of medicine. It cures with wonderful efficacy Leucoderma (white lepra), Lepra Vulgaris, and all other white spots situated on any part of the human frame. Rs. 4 for internal and external use. —A. WHITE & Co., Chemists, 6 Toollygunge Calcutta.

BANK OF BOMBAY,
SAVINGS BANK,
THE BANK receives DEPOSITS on the following terms:—
Sums not exceeding Rs. 1,000 in the aggregate may be deposited within any one year from 1st January to 31st December.
Deposits may be made in the names of two or more persons and the balance made payable to one or more of them or to the survivor or survivors.
Interest is allowed at the rate of THREE PER CENT. per annum on the minimum monthly balance not exceeding Rs. 4,000.
Copies of the Rules can be obtained on application at the Bank.
J. BEGBIE,
Secretary and Treasurer.

NEW TEAS. NEW TEAS.
TRY THE
MAY BLOSSOM.
THE
MAY BLOSSOM
TEAS
Are the Best in the Market, having been picked and blended by an Expert.
A CHOICE CUP OF TEA.
BE PUT OFF WITH NO OTHER,
SOLD EVERYWHERE.
Apply early to
CROFT, MODY & CO.,
BOMBAY.
WHOLESALE AGENTS:
EXPORT SUPPLIERS:—Messrs. BRANDON & Co.
Victoria Terminus and Messrs. DENISON & Co. Hummum Street, Fort.

NOTICE.
MRS. JAMES LEASK (formerly of Bombay) having REMOVED from Edinburgh to 'Elmswood,' 52, Crystal Palace Park Road, Sydenham, London, S. E., will be glad to TAKE ENTIRE CHARGE of and Superintend the Education of CHILDREN whose parents are in India and abroad. For Particulars apply *Bombay Gazette Office*

NOTICE.
THE FILE of the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" may be seen at the Office of the MANAGER of The Empire Ld.," at No. 12 A, Mission Row, Calcutta, and the File of "THE EMPIRE" may be seen at the Office of "The Bombay Gazette Ld."

FOR
Cool and Comfort
use only
B. E. C.
FANS.
EXAMINE AND TRY
OUR
SPLENDID STOCK.
THE
BOMBAY
ELECTRIC CO.
WORKS AND OFFICES,
9—11, MEDOWS ST., BOMBAY.

DOMESTIC ECONOMY is reduced to a fine art by the DEFERRED PAYMENT SYSTEM
MARCKS & CO.'S PIANOS
OFFERED FOR CASH, or on the DEFERRED PAYMENT SYSTEM.
HORIZONTAL GRAND AND UPRIGHT GRAND
PIANOS
at London Cash Prices in India.
QUALITY, TONE, TOUCH,
GUARANTEED.
BLUTHNER, SCHIEDMAYER, (J & P) RICHd. LIPP, STEINWEG-NACHF, From Rs. 550 to Rs. 3,000
Instalments from Rs. 25. and MARCKS & CO.'S Standard Pianos.
These PIANOS are built expressly for us and selected with a view to giving absolute satisfaction.
If you want a Piano communicate with us, and we will send you illustrated literature which we feel sure will interest you.
MARCKS & Co., LTD.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

MASTER BUILDER.
The Sovereign Remedy of the present time is
AQUILA TONIC.
Rebuilds health, broken down through physical exertion, or mental over-work, or through other excesses.
Supplies the wanting salts, and infuses vitality into the Cebro-spinal, and Sympathetic systems. It is a marvellous Brain-Food. Per Bot. Rs. 3-8.
F. S. MADON & CO.,
170, SHAIKH MEMON ST. BOMBAY

WANTED.—Sufferers to know that "Hydrocele" of any nature and standing is warranted to be cured right away by our Unique remedy "Hydrocoline." Speedy and permanent cure is certain even if the worst type. Cure is a novelty in the Medical World. No tapping, no detention, complete elimination of the fluid in the Sac. Wonderful decrease in size and relief of pain. A trial will convince. Rs. 3 and 5. MANAGER, British Chemical Works, Kidderpore, Calcutta.

J. V. NAVLAKHI & Co.,
Cheapest Dealers in
STATIONERY, DRAWING
AND
PAINTING MATERIALS
For Art Students, Artists, Engineers, etc.,
RUBBER STAMP MAKERS.
KALKADEVI ROAD, BOMBAY.

CUMMOO JAFFER SULLEMAN & Co.,
GIRGAUM, BOMBAY.
NEW and second-hand English-built CARRIAGES FOR SALE.
CARRIAGES and HORSES, let on hire.
CROCKERY, CUTLERY, GLASS WARE, for Sale and on hire.
FURNITURE of the latest design for sale and on hire.
HOUSES FURNISHED with neat Furniture.

BOOKS FOR SALE.
ROUND ABOUT BOMBAY.
By James Douglas. Rs. 5.
THROUGH ASIATIC TURKEY,
(Bombay to the Bosphorous)
By Grattan Geary (2 Vols.) Rs. 10.
BURMA AFTER THE CONQUEST.
By Grattan Geary. Rs. 5.
LAYS OF THE LAW.
(A Selection of Leading Cases.)
By W. E. H. Re. 1.
GIRAS AND GUARANTEE.
Being a Compilation of Decisions, etc. on Questions regarding Giras, Wanta, and other Guaranteed Rights.
By L. P. Parikh. Rs. 6
"Apply The BOMBAY GAZETTE" Office.

THE HOME FOR THE AGED.
HUGHES TOWN ROAD.
(Near the Station).
SECUNDERABAD.
THIS INSTITUTION receives the Aged and Infirm Poor of both sexes, irrespective of Class, Caste, or Creed.
The Sisters Feed, Nurse, and Clothe their Poor, and attend to all their wants.
☞ *The Home is supported entirely by Voluntary Contributions.*

NOTICE.
THE RETAIL PRICE of "THE BOMBAY GAZETTE," in Poona, Kirkee, &c., from the 1st proximo, will be 2 Annas per Copy. The Rates for Subscribers are unaltered, viz., Rs. 37-8 per annum or Rs. 30 for cash in advance, including delivery.

ROLLED STEEL BEAMS
OF
BRITISH AND CONTINENTAL MANUFACTURE.
All sections from 4in. by 1⅝in. to 20in. by 7½in.
3,000 Tons of Beams, Angles, Tees, etc.
KEPT IN STOCK.
PRICES ON APPLICATION.
RICHARDSON AND CRUDDAS,
BYCULLA IRONWORKS,
BOMBAY.

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

*** All communications of a literary character should be addressed to THE EDITOR, and all communications regarding Advertisements and Business matters generally should be addressed to the GENERAL MANAGER. Communications should not be addressed to any individual member of the staff.

Postal letters and covers should be addressed BOX 209, GENERAL POST OFFICE, BOMBAY.

The Bombay Gazette.

FRIDAY, MARCH 12, 1909.

THE EDUCATIONAL PROBLEM.

PUBLIC interest has been aroused by the submission of proposals from the Governor in Council to the Senate of the University on the subject of Education. Those proposals are, in the main, on right lines, but criticisms are not altogether out of place. Considering the need there is for a better system of teaching in Indian schools, the value of psychology in education, and its place in the order of the mental sciences, it is somewhat surprising to see that it is left out of the philosophical studies for the B. A. degree. If moral science is to become something more than an academical study, and well-wishers of the country must desire that it should, then it is psychology which will do most to impart the power to say what can and what cannot be taught and inculcated in school or college. General statements of a desire for better moral instruction are laudable, but there is no problem of education more difficult to sober in a practical way, especially in a country where religious sanctions cannot be very strictly enforced. Indian literature is full of moral maxims and every Indian student can repeat an abundance if required; what is needed is the translation of them into character and habit. How this is to be done is a question to which no sufficient answer has yet been given. It is proposed to substitute for astronomy and chemistry, nature study and hygiene in the highest school standard. We should like to see a much better enforcement of the object-lesson in the lower standard and a gradual enlargement of those lessons, as the pupils rise in capacity for it, until they end in a definite study of general scientific principles. Much more could be done than the new proposals appear to contemplate. Neither nature study nor hygiene will prove much better than the subjects for which they are substituted unless a very minute and strict supervision is exercised. Is it not the fact that the present passion for "ologies" rather blinds people to the real need in this department? What is most useful in practical life is not a knowledge of a particular science—this should come later—but of the scientific principles which most generally come into play. It should be an easy matter to arrange a course which would ensure a knowledge of scientific facts and principles useful in daily life, would create a scientific curiosity and lay the foundation for scientific habits of thought. Just because it would be based on the common and immediate phenomena of life it would do much to stimulate the living interest which is the bases of attention and progress. In this connection it may be well to mention that the present tendency to teach by immediate intuition is in danger of running to excess. In India the lack of the power of creative imagination is most striking and this power needs special cultivation. Something is said in the new proposal about the poor results attained in the study of history, and it is being suggested that it be taken out of the school curriculum. Is not the remedy rather to be found in better teaching? How can it be said that a nation is being trained to citizenship if history be not taught outside the colleges? Is it to be supposed that morality and true patriotism can be taught to Indians at the present stage of their civilization without the aid of history or of the inspiration it furnishes? The study of history sadly needs remodelling, but we think its discontinuance would be a grave mistake.

This particular point brings into prominence the real weakness of the new proposals. When results in education are bad they may be put down to one of three things—either to the mental incapacity of the students, to bad teaching, or to a bad system. It does not matter very much what subjects are taught if they are well taught, and the wisest curriculum ever fashioned can be ruined by bad teaching and method. The rearrangement of syllabuses, the reduction of the number of examinations, etc., are excellent measures in their way; it is well to bring the University curriculum up to modern requirements, but there will still remain the problem of how to get that curriculum taught in a better way. We think the new proposals fail because they do but touch the fringe of the evil, which has its roots, not in the colleges at all, but in the schools. Those who have taught in Indian colleges and know their pupils at first hand, that is, through the medium of the vernaculars in which alone they can properly express themselves, must recognise that they are capable of better work than they actually accomplish. Present teachers are the results of the past system; they fail, if they fail, for the same reason that their pupils fail. The students who appear for the college courses suffer from two great defects; what knowledge they possess is small, badly assimilated, and their knowledge of English is such that professors have to descend to a very low standard to meet them; consequently what should be higher education is often but secondary education under another name. There is perhaps one study which may be called exceptional, viz., mathematics. It is sometimes said that Indians display a special ability in this direction; it is more than probable that it is no question of special aptitude but should be explained in another way. Mathematics being largely a matter of symbols, language plays but a minor part in it, and the pupil's natural capacity therefore in this study gets something like a fair opportunity to display itself. A consideration of an Indian boy's life and experiences go far to explain his failure. Every Indian boy is heavily handicapped from the start, the teacher finds that he presents few points of contact for new knowledge and has fewer materials at the command of imagination than he ought to have. These defects appear at all stages of his education and a remedy must be found. Such boys go to schools where they are taught by those who suffer from the same defects; the teachers, as a body, lack imagination and the stock of ready materials necessary to good teaching. Further, these same teachers cling to the old methods because they know no other and their one aim is to reduce everything to routine and rule and to get it committed to memory. This glorification of memory at the expense of every other faculty produces the parrot-learning all know so well, and examinations necessary as they are and useful as they ought to be have been, by the same tradition and habit, compelled to foster the same disastrous evil. Such being the natural difficulties under which the Indian pupil labours, what is done to remove or minimise them? From the commencement of school life, a boy passing one standard a year takes eleven years to reach Matriculation. The first four years are practically taken up with acquiring the use of the instruments of education in the vernacular. At about the age of ten he will begin work in English and for four years his work will be done in the vernacular and he will be able to lay in a small stock of knowledge. For the last three years the greater part of his efforts will be directed to translating that small stock into English and he will also have to spend a good deal of time in the study of a second language which has very small connection with the facts of daily life. Thus seven years out of the eleven are practically taken up with the acquiring of the use of the instruments of learning, and this means that the pupil has little time to acquire general knowledge and is badly trained in every kind of mental exercise which such study does not happen to call upon. An English boy can be trusted to pick up much miscellaneous information for himself; the Indian boy because of his natural indolence and because his environment does not furnish sufficient materials cannot be trusted to do so. Much is said about a better knowledge of the vernaculars. There is but one way to such a knowledge, and that is through practical use. It is through the vernaculars that a student must be trained if he is to become really capable of appreciating studies in a foreign tongue; at present he treats his mother-tongue much as he does a foreign one, as one to be got up for examination purposes.

It may be laid down as certain, however long it may take to convince the general public, that reforms in the educational system are absolutely necessary. In the first place there should be no third language in the schools, that is to say, Sanskrit should be a college and not a school study. If the vernaculars were better taught and further developed Sanskrit would be found much easier than it now is because improvement of the vernaculars would result in a general knowledge of a large Sanskrit vocabulary. The day for an exaggerated valuation of linguistic studies is past; two languages, properly taught, furnish all the discipline necessary and even if they did not the need of a general knowledge of fact and reality as distinct from the literature of fancy and imagination is too great at the present stage of Indian life to allow of any other course being followed. The present glorification of Sanskrit is largely manufactured and artificial. In the second place all teaching up to the final school examination itself should be conducted in the vernaculars. Until this reform is brought about it is foolish to expect that the Indian student will do himself justice or be educated in any real sense of the word. It is contrary to all educational principles to suppose that study can have any other sound basis than the mother-tongue of the student. It is altogether bad policy to sacrifice the welfare of secondary education to the welfare of the Universities as is done at present. A necessary consequence of this most urgently needed reform will be that Government must be ready in all ways to help on the improvement of the vernaculars and must insist on higher acquirements on the part of its European officials. The third reform to be advocated is the substitution of the direct conversational method of teaching English for the present system. The student now spends enormous labour over idioms and catch phrases, an endless number of cram books lure him from the only true path and he appears at college hardly able to understand what is said to him. If he be asked why he learns it in this way he will answer—because the examiners set questions which can only be answered after a course of cram or after reading more English literature than he can possibly do. A glance at the papers set will show that his argument is warranted. It is quite time that the direct and conversational method of teaching were made compulsory in all schools and no efforts must be spared to provide teachers who understand the method and the language. Instead of familiarity with idioms and a large stock of words, what is required is a thorough and, so to say, mechanical familiarity with the various syntactical forms, such a knowledge of the logical processes of the language as will reduce later study to the mere acquirement of new words. The direct method properly used is well-fitted to produce the results required, as English is taught now the process is greatly retarded; the mental process involved is wrong. The proposals of the Governor in Council make the above reforms possible. It is suggested that the final school examinations and the college entrance examinations should be separated. The reforms advocated,—a better system of teaching and a relaxation of the strain in other directions,—must lead to a more practical knowledge of English, but we would further suggest that there should be an interval of, say, six months between the school and college courses, during which the candidate might give his whole and undivided attention to English. The colleges could accept the final school examination as sufficient certificate of acquirements and would only be concerned to make sure that the candidate's English was good enough to make him able to follow lectures easily. In this way alone does it seem possible to get better work done or to ensure the success of the suggested proposals. It may be claimed for the proposal contained in this article that, with the exception of what is said about Sanskrit, they represent the opinion of many thoughtful Indians. They certainly find greater support in educational theory than can be found for the present system, and those who really know the mind of Indian pupils must realise that the true diagnosis of their educational weaknesses is here given.

ELIZABETH BROWNING.

IN the month of March, according to many writers, falls the centenary of Elizabeth Barrett Browning, the greatest of our feminine poets, for she was supposed till very recently to have been born in March 1809, that truly wonderful year which was so remarkably prolific in giving birth to children who afterwards attained to eminence in various fields. But pleasing as it is to include this poetess among the gifted children of 1809 and make her birth synchronise with the births of poets like Tennyson, of Edgar Allan Poe, of Oliver Wendel Holmes and others, we are afraid that the pleasure must be foregone as it does not seem to be warranted by facts. Recent research has shown pretty conclusively that the year 1809 cannot claim Mrs. Browning among the great geniuses to which it gave birth; and therefore we are deprived of the pleasure of commemorating her centenary during the present year. Her true centenary came off three years ago in 1906, for she was born on 6th March 1806. Her relative, Dr. Frederic Kenyon, gives this date in his edition of her letters, published some time ago, with the remark that "both the date and place of her birth have been matters of uncertainty and dispute and even se trustworthy an authority as the 'Dictionary of National Biography" is inaccurate with respect to them. All doubt has, however, been set at rest by the discovery of the entry of her birth in the parish register of Kelloe Church, in the county of Durham. She was born at Coxhoe Hall, about five miles south of the city of Durham." It must be said that the "Dictionary of National Biography" alluded to by Dr. Kenyon, has corrected the inaccuracy in the new re-issue published a few months ago. In its seventh volume, originally published in July 1886, the distinguished writer of the memoir of the poetess in it, Lady Ritchie, the eldest daughter of Thackeray, inclined towards the traditional view and gave 6th March 1809 as the date, and Burn Hall, Durham, as the place of birth. But she now gives the date and place in accordance with the researches of Dr. Kenyon and others as 6th March 1806 at Coxhoe Hall, Durham. Mr. John Ingram, who contributed to the "Eminent Women's" Series an excellent and accurate monograph which he well calls the first real biography of Mrs. Browning, stood out for the old date and London as the place of birth. He agreed with Lady Ritchie in fixing 1809 as the year, but joined issue with her as to Durham being the county of her birth. He calls her memoir "copious and authoritative," but condemns it as having "made confusion worse confounded so far as biographical data are concerned." But oddly enough he is proved to have been wrong himself both in his date, 4th March 1809, and his place, London. His main reliance is on the *Tyne Register* for 14th March 1809, wherein he found the announcement for 4th March: "In London the wife of Edward M. Barrett, Esq., of a daughter." But this was misleading and evidently applied to a later child of Elizabeth's father. The parish register of Kelloe Church in Durham gave subsequently the correct date and place. Naturally the testimony of Elizabeth's husband, the poet Robert Browning, ought to carry great weight in the matter, and he asserted that his wife was "born on March 6, 1806, at Carlton Hall, Durham, the residence of her father's brother." This statement was challenged by Mr. Ingram on account of an unfortunate slip of Mr. Browning by which he wrote Carlton Hall for Coxhoe Hall. The latter pointed out that Carlton Hall was not in Durham but in Yorkshire, but this was a minor point, and the discovery of the parish register has now corroborated

HIS HIGHNESS THE NIZAM left Bombay for Hyderabad yesterday morning by a special train. The departure was strictly private.

BABU HEMENDRA NATH BOSE has been appointed to succeed the late Babu Ashutosh Biswas, as Public Prosecutor, Alipore.

A MEETING of leading citizens will be held in the Municipal Hall this afternoon in connection with the title of Baronet conferred upon Sir Cowasji Jahangir. Invitations to the meeting have been issued in the names of Sir Sultan Mahomed Shah, Aga Khan, Sir Jamsetji Jeejeebhoy, Sir Currimbhoy Ebrahim, Sir Sassoon David, Sir Bhalchandra Krishna, the Hon. Sir Vithaldas Damoder Thackersy, the Hon. Mr. Armstrong, and other influential and prominent members of Bombay society.

WOMEN'S INTERESTS.

OPENING OF PARLIAMENT.

Political Entertaining.

CHARACTER READING FROM BOOTS.

(FROM OUR LADY CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, FEBRUARY 19.

PARLIAMENT re-opened on Tuesday with the customary Royal pageant. The King and Queen arrived back from Berlin in time to take part in the imposing ceremonial. Both declared on their arrival at Victoria, where they were received by the Prince and Princess of Wales and the Prime Minister, that they had greatly benefited by the change and this in spite of the cold which is intense in Berlin at this period of the year.

The Royal opening, as always, was an impressive and picturesque ceremony. Onlookers in the gallery noticed that the Queen appeared to be wearing a more magnificent display of diamonds than usual, though on these State occasions her entire corsage always gleams with gems. As a matter of fact, however, she was wearing the new Cullinan diamond, the largest in the world. It was presented to the King, it will be recalled, by his South African people and after a month of cutting and polishing reached London last autumn, and was at once placed with the other Crown jewels at the Tower. On Monday there came an order from Buckingham Palace that the wonderful jewel should be sent with the rest of the regalia for the opening of Parliament, when Queen Alexandra wore it as a pendant.

POLITICAL ENTERTAINING.

For the first time for many years Lady Lansdowne did not hold a reception for the supporters of the Unionist Party on the eve of the opening of Parliament. It had been thought that she would not have been back from Bombay in time to receive at Lansdowne House, and though she reached London last week it was then too late to alter the arrangement. Lady Londonderry entertained for the Opposition and there was a brilliant gathering of socio-political celebrities at Londonderry House.

Mrs. Mckenna, one of the brides of last year, received for the Government at the Admiralty, where there was another brilliant throng of notabilities. Here the uninvited guests put in an appearance in the shape of four militant suffragettes in fashionable evening dress. No one suspected the presence of the enemy, until one of them mounted a chair close to Mr. Asquith, and began to harangue the Cabinet Ministers present. The ladies were ignominiously expelled.

MORE RAIDS ON THE HOUSE.

Of course the opening of the new Parliamentary Session always marks a revival of the vigour of the suffragette attack. On Tuesday, when the King opened Parliament, one militant suffragette—a very charming young lady, Miss Muriel Mathers—made a voyage in an airship with the intention of scattering yellow and green hand-bills, the colours of her league, along the route of the Royal procession. The Police, who feared the lady would descend on the Houses of Parliament, guarded the Palace of Westminster with extra zeal and plaintively watched the skies. The wind, however, was in a contrary mood and the Marble Arch was the nearest point to Westminster touched by the airship, which came to earth at Croydon, the ascent being made from Hendon. Miss Mathers, however, duly distributed 30,000 hand-bills and addressed the population below through a large megaphone.

Tuesday passed peacefully, though two suffragettes chained themselves to the gallery of the Gaiety Restaurant, where Mr. Birrell was making an after dinner speech. Yesterday, however, was quite a field day. Early morning calls were made on Mr. Asquith and twenty-two arrests resulted, the Police refusing to let the women enter Downing-street. Late last night Mrs. Despard, General Sir John French's sister, who had made an attempt to see Mr. Asquith in the morning, tried to obtain admission to the House of Commons and with seven of her colleagues was arrested, making a total of thirty arrests for the day. Mrs. Despard's organisation is the Women's Freedom League, Miss Christabel Pankhurst the leader of the other branch of militant suffragists having summoned her followers for a raid on Parliament next Wednesday.

TELL TALE BOOTS.

The latest discovery of professors of occult science is character reading from old boots and shoes, and those who practise this form of divination claim that mental characteristics are more valuably indicated by shoes than by the lines of the hand, the features of the face, or by handwriting. Shoes that have been worn off and on for a couple of months are sent to the seers who claim that by a careful inspection they can recognise such characteristics as lack of energy, inconstancy, a tendency to negligence and indolence, excesses of bad tempter, etc. The new craze is more popular in Paris than in London, but it has several apostles here.

I was discussing the subject—not with one of the professors who charge a guinea for an examination of a pair of old boots,—but with the manager of one of out largest boot stores, and rather to my surprise he takes character reading from boots quite seriously. "As a practical man," he said, "I instinctively look at the feet of those with whom I have business dealings, and they rarely mislead me. When I see a customer wears the toes of his down I know that he is of a happy-go-lucky mercurial temperament. I know that it is not advisable to give credit to a man or woman who wear their toes down. Such people are not dishonest but they are very irresponsible and forgetful of obligations. The sound reliable man of business, the capable housewife, who go through life steadily and methodically, wear the heel and the edge of the sole equally. A pair of shoes that has been worn for six or eight weeks is a good test. The sole that is worn on the outer edge denotes an adventurous, even reckless character. Obstinacy is also shown in such a shoe. Irresolution and weakness, modesty that becomes almost a fault are denoted by the sole that is worn on the inside edge." In order to obtain a correct reading, my informant added it is necessary to carefully balance the different characteristics indicated.

A FASHIONABLE MATINEE.

The opening of Parliament coincides with a round of social gaieties. The sad death of the Earl of Grosvenor, the little four-year-old son and heir of the Duke of Westminster, puts many fashionable families into mourning, but there was a brilliant gathering at yesterday's matinee at the Queen Theatre in aid of the Royal Ear Hospital, the King and Queen being among those present, and many of the best known people in Society had come to see how their friends fared on the stage, for the programme arranged was almost entirely carried out by amateur actors. Great disappointment was caused by the non-appearance of the Earl of Shaftesbury, who was unable to sing as had been arranged, owing to the death of has little nephew, the Earl of Grosvenor.

A splendid programme had been arranged, but the event of the afternoon was the duologue "The Impertinence of the Creature" by Mr. Cosmos Gordon Lennox, in which the Hon. Mrs. Edward Stonor made her first appearance on the stage. Mrs. Stonor showed an excellent knowledge of acting, which many a seasoned actor might envy, and altogether her appearance was the success of the afternoon.

Another amateur actress, who was greeted with great applause, was Lady Alington, at whose seat at Crichel the King recently stayed. She played Lady Teazle, and in the famous screen scene from the "School for Scandal" her realistic acting gained for her no less than three "curtains." Miss Margaret Cooper, with whose songs the King is always delighted, was the only professional present and after she had sung His Majesty applauded enthusiastically.

THE CHARM OF ROLLER SKATING.

Roller skating grows more and more popular every day. Roller skating lunches at Olympia are the latest idea of the up-to-date hostess, and "Will you lunch with me at Olympia on ——?" is the correct form of invitation just at present.

It is indeed astonishing how the craze for roller skating has penetrated into the innermost circles of Society. I was in the grill room at Olympia yesterday and it was surprising to see how many people well-known in Society were lunching there. "Olympian Parties" are the name of these roller skating jaunts and Tuesdays and Thursdays are the most popular days. Society is able in the morning to disport itself with comparative seclusion but it mixes in the afternoon, just as it does at bazaars, with people from the suburbs, who have also succumbed to the roller skating microbe.

The management at Olympia has arranged for twenty-four skilled instructors to be always present at the rink, to give lessons and to encourage timid skaters, and there is always a run on their services.

Perhaps the most persistent skater is Mrs. Lyndhurst Bruce (Miss Camille Clifford, the famous "Gibson Girl" whose marriage to the Hon. Mr. Lyndhurst Bruce caused a sensation a season or so ago), and other well-known people who have succumbed to the charms of Olympia are the Duchess of Bedford, the Lady Evelyn Guiness and Lady Claud Hamilton—to mention only a few whom I noticed in the rink yesterday.

AHMEDABAD NOTES.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

AHMEDABAD, MARCH 10.

THE hot weather has now fairly set in here. The maximum temperature is gradually rising every day. It rose to 100 degrees during the past week and to-day stands at 96 degrees in shade. Nights are still pleasant.

Captain Lawson, I.M.S., Superintendent of the Central Jail, returned from his leave and took over charge from Mr. Brierly, who left for Thana. It is said that Captain Lawson will be soon transferred to Poona as Major Jackson of the Yeravda Prison is shortly to go on leave.

Mr. P. J. FitzGibbon, Superintending Engineer, returned from Rajkote and left here last night for Bombay.

The lottery for country-liquor shops of this city and district was conducted and drawn on the 23rd and 24th ultimo by Mr. Alfred Master, I.C.S., Assistant Collector and Mr. J. Lorimer of the Excise Department. This innovation proved worse than the disease, as a large number of shopkeepers were dissatified, and a petition was sent to Mr. J. Sladen, Collector, and Mr. Logan, I.C.S., Commissioner of Customs and Abkari, objecting to the lottery. Five members, all belonging to one and the same family, were allowed to stand as candidates and they each and every one got a shop. In another instance three shops were given to three Hindu "Kalal" brothers who have no claim whatsoever on Ahmedabad, as they have lately imported themselves after 30 years' stay in Guickawadi State. It has been further alleged that while calling the name of a certain candidate, it was found that he was the son of a "Kalal" merely a child of nine years old and was at school. A deputation also went to Bombay to lay their grievances before Mr. Logan, who, after hearing them, is making enquiry into these matters.

Mr. W. L. Souter, Deputy Inspector-General of Police, is going shortly on long leave to England. He will be succeeded by Mr. Davies, D. S. P. of Surat.

Mr. J. Sladen, I.C.S., Collector, is now at Viramgaum and is expected here on or about the 15th instant.

Many friends in India and in England will learn with much regret the sad news of the demise of Bai Dewali, the wife of Rao Bahadur Lalshanker. She was suffering from dyspepsia and died on the 4th instant. Bai Dawaliba was much loved and respected by all classes of people. She was the Honorary Secretary of the Ladies Club here and took great interest in female education and rendered great help to her husband in advancing social reforms.

The celebration of the Diamond Jubilee of the Gujarat Vernacular Society commenced yesterday under the presidency of Diwan Bahadur Ambalal Sakarlal. The building was decorated with flags and bunting and there was a large attendance of educated Hindus, Mahomedans, Parsis and Jews. Diwan Bahadur Ambalal delivered his presidential address and Rao Bahadur Lalshanker gave a brief history of the Society.

To-day R. S. Kamlashankar delivered his lecture on the "Purity of the Gujarati language."

THE SITUATION IN THE BALKANS.

SERVIA AND THE POWERS.

The Annexation Question.

NO CLAIM FOR COMPENSATION.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, MARCH 11.

The text of the Russian Note to Servia dated the 2nd instant, and of Servia's Circular to the Powers of the 10th, has been published at Belgrade. Servia dwells on the legality of her attitude since the annexation, and in her desire to maintain good neighbourly relations with Austria-Hungary. She points out that the question of Bosnia and Herzegovina being an International one, the Powers must decide regarding the annexation. The Circular adds: "Servia relies upon the justice of the Powers and does not claim compensation from Austria-Hungary."

THE STIRLING DIVORCE SUIT.

Notice of Appeal Given.

LONDON, MARCH 10.

Lord Northland and Mrs. Stirling have given notice of appeal against the decision in their divorce case.

THE MAILS TO ZANZIBAR.

Scope of the New Arrangement.

LONDON, MARCH 10.

In the House of Commons this afternoon, Mr. Sydney Buxton, replying to Mr. Cathcart Wason, said that the arrangements with the British India Steam Navigation Company are not for a direct service from London to Zanzibar, but for the continuance of the service from Aden to Zanzibar, as hitherto, with an improved time table.

THE MIKADO AND PRESIDENT TAFT.

Friendly Messages.

LONDON, MARCH 10.

Replying to the Mikado's congratulations on his inauguration as President, Mr. Taft wrote that [illegible] endeavour to maintain [illegible] satisfactory bond between [illegible] America.

THE NAVAL RE-DISTRIBUTION SCHEME.

The Mediterranean Fleet.

LONDON, MARCH 11.

It is understood that the Naval re-distribution scheme which begins on the 24th of March, will include the modernising of the Mediterranean Fleet. The Second Cruiser Squadron will be constituted on a permanent basis and will show the flag of the Empire.

THE COTTON TRADE.

Short Hours to be Considered.

LONDON, MARCH 11.

The Committee of the Cotton Employers' Federation of Manchester has decided to take a vote before the 25th instant, on the question of working short-time in the American section until Whitsun.

GREAT BRITAIN AND SIAM.

New Treaty Signed.

LONDON, MARCH 11.

A treaty has been signed at Bangkok by which Siam renounces her suzerainty of Kelantan, Trigano and Kedah in favour of Great Britain, while the latter agrees to the gradual abolition of extra territoriality.

British subjects registered after the signature of the treaty will come under the jurisdiction of the Siamese courts, but European Advisers will sit in all courts in which British subjects are defendants.

The Federated Malay States agree to provide four millions sterling for the purpose of constructing a railway from Bangkok southwards to the new Malaysian boundary.

THE STANDARD OIL CO.

The Re-Trial.

OIL COMPANY ACQUITTED.

LONDON, MARCH 11.

A telegram from Chicago states that the re-trial of the action of August 1907, in which the Standard Oil Company was fined twenty-nine million dollars, has resulted in the acquittal of the Standard Oil.

ASSOCIATION FOOTBALL.

Re-played Ties.

LONDON, MARCH 10.

The ties in the fourth round of the Association Cup were re-played this afternoon.

Manchester United defeated Burnley on the latter's ground by 3 goals to 2.

The match at Sunderland, between Newcastle United and Sunderland, resulted in the defeat of the home team by 3 goals to nil.

Bristol City beat Glossop at Bristol by 1 goal to nil.

OFFICERS' GALLANT CONDUCT.

Drowning Soldier and Horse Rescued.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LAHORE, MARCH 3.

News from Jhelum gives the details of a gallant action by two officers of the 10th Hussars recently.

The "B" Squadron of this Regiment was in bivouac one evening, near the village of Tibbi Shah. A watering-place for horses was close to the village. It was a broad pool, deep in some places and surrounded by steep, treacherous banks.

One of the Squadron, Private Rand, wishing to get his horse from muddy water by the brink of the pool to cleaner water further out, pushed on in front of the others, and before he knew where he was, both he and his horse had sunk down into a hole of twenty feet of water. Mr. Palmer, who was Commanding the Squadron, on hearing a noise and splashing, at once rushed to the spot and plunged in to save the man, who by this time had sunk under the horse and was making desperate struggles to save himself. He clutched at and hung on to the man who had come to rescue him, and for some moments it looked as if the two men, as well as the horse, were bound to lose their lives, and this would certainly have happened if Mr. Brocklehurst, of the same Squadron, had not turned back on hearing the shouting to see what was the matter.

He galloped up to the spot and took in the whole situation at a glance, and never hesitated a moment, he threw himself off his horse and plunged into the water, fully dressed and heavily booted as he was. By almost superhuman efforts he managed to save not only the two drowning men, but also the horse.

When his gallant act was successfully accomplished, Mr. Brocklehurst, with manly modesty, refused to take any credit for it, saying that Mr. Palmer deserved whatever praise his noble action deserved.

THE BANNERJEE MURDER.

Further Adjournment.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, MARCH 10.

The Chief Presidency Magistrate, Calcutta, to-day, granted another adjournment on the application of the Police, in the case of Lalit Mohan Ganguli, who is charged in connection with the murder of the late Sub-Inspector Bannerjee.

CALCUTTA, MARCH 11.

It is stated that the adjournment granted yesterday in the case against Lalit Mohan Ganguli was to put the witness to the test regarding his deposition in the Coroner's Court that he could identify Bannerjee's assailant and also to drag that particular part of the river where Ganguli said he had thrown the revolver with which he shot Bannerjee.

"HOONKAR" SEDITIOUS PAMPHLET.

Printer Bound Over.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, MARCH 10.

Kalicharn Bose, the printer of the "Hoonkar" seditious pamphlet, was to-day ordered by the Chief Presidency Magistrate to execute a bond for Rs. 500, as security for good behaviour.

SAD FATAL ACCIDENT.

Run Over by a Train.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

RANGOON, MARCH 11.

A distressingly fatal accident occured yesterday at the Kemmendine Railway Station. The victim was Mr. W. A. Wilkinson, of the P. W. D. He had arrived in Rangoon from Pegu only two days ago, and was staying here with some friends. He left the house yesterday to catch the 10 o'clock morning train from Kemmendine. While attempting to step on to the unfinished end of the platform, he made a false step and fell right in front of the in-coming train. Escape was entirely out of the question, and the unfortunate man was dragged a considerable distance before the train was stopped. Death was instantaneous.

Much sympathy is felt for his widow and child. The funeral took place this morning.

BARRAH DACOITY PERJURY CASE.

Accused Given Three Months' Imprisonment.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, MARCH 10.

At Dacca to-day, before Mr. Staunton, Monmohan Ghose, the second accused in the Barrah dacoity perjury case, was sentenced to three months' imprisonment.

SIR EDWARD BAKER'S TOUR.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, MARCH 11.

Sir Edward Baker now leaves Calcutta 6th proximo, his dates thereafter being—Purulia 7th, Ranchi 9th, Calcutta 12th, Darjeeling 14th.

THE Secretary of State sold his thirty lakhs of Council Bills easily last week, the total tenders being for more than seven times this amount. He offers fifty lakhs next week.

INDIA COUNCILS BILL.

Reinsertion of Clause.

LORD MACDONNELL'S AMENDMENT.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, MARCH 11.

The "Englishman" publishes the following eable from London dated yesterday:—

"Lord Macdonnell's amendment re-opening the Partition controversy, which was due to his desire to record once more his irreconcilable opposition, may be regarded as tacitly withdrawn.

"It is understood that the Commons will reinsert Clause 3, but it is unlikely that the Lords will agree, unless Lord Morley produces irrefragable evidence of provincial authorities and public opinion in support of the proposal. The Lords naturally feel that the fact that the Government of India believe that Bengal alone is ripe for an Executive Council is an insufficient reason for accepting the whole scheme."

POONA SARVAJANIK SABHA.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, MARCH 10.

The Poona Sarvajanik Sabha wired to Lord Morley to-day, praying for the re-insertion of the Executive Councils Clause.

PROTESTS FROM WESTERN INDIA.

BOMBAY PRESIDENCY ASSOCIATION.

The following cable was dispatched by the above Association relative to the excision of Clause 3 from the India Councils Bill:—

"From Sir Pherozeshah Mehta, Bombay Presidency Association, to Lord Morley, State Secretary, India, London.

"The excision of Clause 3 from the Indian Councils Bill has caused keen and widespread disappointment among all classes of the people. Earnestly pray that efforts might be made to reinstate the clause."

THE DELETION OF CLAUSE 3.

CALCUTTA MEETING OF PROTEST.

A united public meeting of Hindus and Mahomedans in Calcutta was held on Monday evening in the Town Hall, for the purpose of protesting against the rejection of Clause 3 of the India Councils Bill by the House of Lords. There was only a small attendance presided over by the Nawab Bahadur of Dacca, who was called to the chair on the motion of the Hon. Mr. Syed Mahomed seconded by Babu Motilal Ghose. Babu Surrendra Nath Banerjee and Mr. A. Chowdury, barrister, were among the platform party.

In the course of a short speech, the Chairman said it was an honour to him to preside at that meeting in which representatives of the two great communities of India, the Hindus and the Mahomedans, had come together to give expression to their sentiments on an important political measure which closely affected them both. It was a pleasure to him to learn that the community to which he belonged had in its political interest a number of common grounds with the other great community of India, and one of these was Clause three of the Reforms Scheme. Such a scheme of Provincial Councils as this clause promised to create were necessary for the success of the whole Reforms Scheme. During the last few decades the country had made great and rapid progress, but with that progress had come a number of complex political problems, and in future greater demands would be made on the energies of the rulers of the country, so that they required the proposed Executive Councils to strengthen their hands. In his opinion the excision of this Clause would defeat the objects of the scheme.

The only resolution put to the meeting was proposed by Rajah Benoy Krishna Deb, and was in the following terms:—

"This Meeting of Hindus and Mahomedans deeply deplores the rejection by the Committee of the House of Lords of Clause 3 of the India Councils Bill which provided Executive Councils for the Local Governments under the administration of Lieutenant-Governors, similar to those existing in the Local Governments of Madras and Bombay, in that such rejection renders it inexpedient to confer large powers on Local Governments as recommended by the Decentralization Commission, places the more important local administrations under Lieutenant-Governors in a position of disadvantage as compared to the Governments of Madras and Bombay, renders the association of the people in the higher executive Governments of the Province difficult if not impossible, defeats the very object of the Reform Scheme and makes it unacceptable to the vast majority of the people in this country, and this meeting earnestly appeals to the House of Lords to restore this Clause when considering the report of the Committee.

Speaking briefly on the resolution the mover said he was glad to observe the representative nature of that meeting, because there were present eminent leaders of both communities. When the Reform Scheme was first proposed all sections expressed their gratitude to Lord Minto and Lord Morley for their generous proposals, which was welcomed as an honest endeavour on the part of Government to associate the people of the country with the everyday work of the administration. The practical effect of the dropped clause would, in his opinion, have been rather to the advantage of the Government than the people, as it would have eased them considerably in their work. In the course of one of his speeches in the House of Lords, Lord Macdonnell had made use of sentiments which it was painful to recall. He said that he did not believe that any Indian would come forward who was capable of holding a post on the Executive Councils. The speaker appealed to the Government of the country to say whether that statement had any justification, and for his part he was assured they would be astonished at any such statement being made. Such statements made, no doubt, in the heat of debate, created a bad feeling and produced discontent. After paying a tribute to the statesmanship of Lord Morley and Lord Minto, the speaker concluded by saying it was seldom they had the Home and Indian Governments in such agreement, and it was the duty of the people of this country to show the Government in England that they were unanimous in protesting against the two resolutions passed in the House of Lords.

Mr. Syed Ali Imam, of the Bankipore Bar, in the course of a stirring speech, in seconding the resolution, said that as to Clause 3 it seemed to him that no one who had read the bill could but marvel that a body of such sensible men as the House of Lords should have voted for its deletion. It only stated that the Governor-General in Council, with the consent of the Secretary of State, was authorised to create councils for the Provinces where they did not at present exist. That was a very innocent proposal, and he thought there were things of far greater importance which by the constitution the Governor-General in Council at present did with the consent of the Secretary of State. There was nothing in the resolution itself to terrorise those Lords who had voted against it, but there was something which would result from it that frightened them, which these Lords seemed to have feared. That result was that if the Governor-General were given such powers and created an Executive Council, an Indian might have become one of the four members and so have shared in the administration of the country and it was that had made them throw out the clause. Referring to the remark quoted from the speech of Lord Macdonnell the speaker said it was an insult flung in the faces of the natives of this country which they should at once repudiate. In point of ability they could give a very good account of themselves, as their record as judges, lawyers, statesmen, journalists, and publicists amply proved. They had no need to be ashamed of their history and progress during the past forty years. Then why was this libel flung at them by Lord Macdonnell? The intellectual life of India could give the men who were the best and most loyal people to stand by the side of the Government and strengthen their hands. Intelligent loyalty was the great requisite of the day, and far superior to the loyalty of fear or that which had its genesis in a cringing spirit. Intelligent men knew that to be loyal to the British was to be loyal to India, recognising that she was bound up in the great British Empire. At present in Bengal we had a very sympathetic Lieutenant-Governor in Sir Edward Baker whose broad-minded speech in the Legislative Council on the receipt of the Reform Scheme they all remembered. Look at his position if the Reforms were passed, as the speaker earnestly hoped they would. He would have heavier responsibilities and duties than formerly, and surely now was the time to strengthen his hands. If he had a native member on his Executive Council native feelings and aims would then be brought directly to the Lieutenant-Governor and not, as now, garbled in their journey through many reports and channels.

The Hon. Radha Charan Pal, in a brief speech, supported the resolution, remarking it was well known that Lords Minto and Morley had given their best consideration to this scheme, and expressing the hope that Parliament at Home would see their way to adopt their recommendations.

The motion on being put to the meeting was carried with acclamation, and the proceedings terminated with a vote of thanks to the Chairman on the call of Mr. J. Ghosal.

RAILWAY PROGRAMME 1909-10.

Proposed Expenditure Reduced.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, MARCH 11.

Intimation has been received from the Secretary of State, reducing the proposed expenditure under the head "Railway Programme of 1909-10," from 18¾ crores to 15 crores of rupees.

This decision has come as a surprise, but may be due to the great falling-off in railway receipts during the past year in India, which will result in no surplus being available. The recommendations of the Railway Finance Committee for the 18¾ crores programme must now be held over for twelve months and schemes of construction must be revised.

In view of the stringency of the financial position, it has been decided to reduce the Railway Programme for next year by three and three-quarter crores, and it will now stand at 15 crores.

All railway administrations throughout India are being warned that it will be necessary to curtail working and other expenditure, but the exact details of the reductions are not yet settled. It may be taken, however, that work upon lines under construction, and especially upon new lines, will be largely reduced.

Large reductions will also no doubt be made in the Military Budget.

BRIDGE OVER THE KABUL RIVER.

Opened by the Amir.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, MARCH 11.

On the 28th ultimo the Amir formally opened the new bridge over the Kabul River, at Daronta, which has been built for him by Messrs. Burn and Co., and Mr. Halliday, the Engineer in charge, will no doubt now return to India.

The bridge connects the rich valley of the Kunar with the Peshawar-Kabul road and facilitates communication with Kafiristan.

NICKHAMARI STUDENTS' CASE.

Accused Discharged in the Murder Case.

FRESH CHARGES DRAWN UP.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, MARCH 10.

At Rungpore, before Mr. Vas, yesterday, the accused in the Nikhamari students' case, were discharged in the murder case, and proceedings for bad livelihood were drawn up against them under the Criminal Procedure Code and the new Crimes Act.

MYSORE DEWANSHIP.

Mr. T. Ananda Rao Appointed.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, MARCH 11.

Mr. O. P. Madhava Rao, C.I.E., has resigned the Dewanship of Mysore and will be succeeded by Mr. T. Ananda Rao, now first Councillor. Mr. K. P. Puttanna Chetti, from second becomes first Councillor. It is understood that Mr. Rangasawmi Iyengar, Revenue Commissioner and Special Famine Commissioner, succeeds to the second Councillorship.

The new Dewan, Mr. Ananda Rao, is the son of the late Rajah Sir T. Madhava Rao, whose name is widely cherished in Southern India.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

BOMBAY BRIGADE ORDERS.

Friday, March 12.

Fort Field Officer Lieut. H. W. Young, 116th Mahrathas; next for duty Lieut. K. C. Eberhardie, 116th Mahrattas; Colaba Field Officer Major G. S. Tulloh, 1st Gloucestershire Regiment; next for duty Major T. W.G. Byrun, R.G.A.

3rd Class Assistant-Surgeon F. C. Steinhoff, I.S.M.D., is granted 30 days' privilege leave with effect from the 15th March.

It is notified for information that, owing to an outbreak of measles, the H. T. "Rewa" will not leave Karachi until the 20th instant.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, MARCH 11.

Lieutenant Wilcox, 91st Punjabis, has been selected for appointment to the Burma Military Police.

Colonels G. Williams and H. V. Biggs, Royal Engineers, are appointed Commanding Royal Engineers of Divisions.

H. E. THE GOVERNOR AMONG FREEMASONS.

Lodge "Imperial Brotherhood."

A REGULAR meeting of Lodge "Imperial Brotherhood," working under the Scottish Constitution, was held at the Freemasons' Hall on Wednesday evening, when H. E. the Governor and other prominent citizens, who are not Freemasons, were by special invitation present at the banquet. The Lodge was held under its first Master, Mr. Justice Beaman, for the initiation into Freemasonry of Mr. H. B. Clayton, Secretary to Government, Revenue Department. At the conclusion of the ritualistic portion of the work upstairs, where Colonel Forman, Grand Master of All Scottish Freemasonry in India, was present, the members of the Lodge adjourned to the banquet tables.

Among those present at the banquet were:—

H. E. Sir George Clarke, G.C.M.G., G.C.I.E., Hon'ble Mr. J. L. Jenkins, C.S.I., Sir Basil Scott the Hon'ble Mr. Justice F. C. O. Beaman, the Hon'ble Mr. Justice D D. Davar, the Hon'ble Mr. Justice J. J Heaton, Sir Cowasji Jehangir, Bart., Sir Sassoon David, Colonel R. H. Forman, the Hon'ble Mr. G. Owen Dunn, Dr. Temulji B. Nariman, H H. Nawab Ibrahim Khan of Sachin, Khan Bahadur Dhunjibhoy F. Commodore, C. I. E., Captain Drummond, Khan Bahadur D. R. Chichgur, the Hon'ble Mr. Chimanlal H. Setalvad, the Hon'ble Mr. Ibrahim Rahimtulla, Surgeon H. L. Geoghegan Mr. C. C. Watson, I.C.S., Mr. J. E. B. Hotson, I.C.S., Mr. H. B. Clayton, I.C.S., Mr. G. W. Hatch, I.C.S., Mr. G. C. Pliuston, Mr. Stanley Reed, Mr. Mahomedbhoy C. Ebrahim, Mr. W. C. Anderson, Mr. R. Woolcombe, Mr. Arthur W. Wise, Mr. Mirza Ali Mohammed Khan, Mr. Abdeali M. Kajiji, Mr. Jehangir C. Mistree, Mr. Narottum M. Goculdass, Mirza Ali Akber Khan (Persian Consul), Mr. James Macdonald, Signor G. Gorio (Italian Consul), Mr. Djilal Bey (Turkish Consul General), Mr. Mahomed Hoosein Hakim, Mr. M. Dinshaw Jeejeebhoy, Mr. Goolamhoosen C. Ebrahim, Mr. Ahmed C. Ebrahim Mr. S. S. Kadri, Dr. H. C. Venis, Sardar Asad Khan, Mr. Miftah-es-Sultanet (Persian Consul-General in India), Rao Bahadur G. R. Nimbarkar, Mr. Dwarkadas Dharamsey and Sahibzada Abdul Karim Khan.

A MEMORABLE EVENING.

After dinner and the usual Craft toasts, the Hon. Mr. Justice Beaman, proposing the toast of "The Vistors," said:—

Brethren of Lodge I. B.,—This is a memorable evening in our history, and will, I trust, prove a memorable evening in the history of Freemasonry in this country, if it should be the means of vivifying and intensifying those special energies we have pledged and devoted to the mission of this Lodge; if it should lend a new sanction and set the seal of high approval on our enterprise. And I say, emphatically, in the history of all Freemasonry in this country, because while this Lodge was founded and consecrated to lofty, some might say, ambitious ideals it seeks to bring to the accomplishment of its purpose, all that is most vital, most real and truest in Masonry, seeks to breathe again an animating spirit into inert formalism, and employ forcefully, wholly for good, perhaps the greatest organized power at our command, the consolidating unifying power of genuine Freemasonry. We are not apart from, but we believe, are earnest and loyal children of the Ancient Craft. We, of Imperial Brotherhood, aim only at re-establishing, confirming, declaring by profession and much more by conduct the true faith, the consmoplitan faith which knows no distinction of race, caste or creed, no other distinction than that upon which we, in common with all who are penetrated with the spirit of the Freemasonry, must inflexibly insist, the distinction between the good and the bad. And if by the teaching and example of this Lodge we can rally the scattered legions of Freemasons all over India, recall them from the aimless, often profitless repetition of a venerable ceremonial, make them realize and believe that there is noble and splendid work for them to do and nowhere more urgently crying for the output of our whole strength, than in this huge continent of India, those who are in sympathy with our aims, will agree, that any memorable day in our calendar, any day from which we date a new impetus, a new encouragement, must also be a day memorable in the history of all Masonic beneficence and usefulness.

WELCOME TO THE GOVERNOR.

In the humble but firm confidence that our principles would commend themselves to all those who have at heart the well-being of the peoples entrusted to their care, we ventured to invite H. E. the Governor to be present with us to-night. And His Excellency with that large and liberal catholicity which always disposes him to encourage and help every effort to promote the communal welfare and social happiness, graciously consented. Many other distinguished citizens of Bombay are among our visitors. If in what follows I sometimes seem to be addressing myself particularly to H. E. the Governor, I would beg all of our guests, from the highest to the lowest, to believe that the cordialty of our welcome is as fully extended to each and every one of them.

Your Excellency, Lodge I. B. greet you to-night most respectfully, most gratefully. We feel deeply the kindness you have done us although not yourself a Mason in thus finding time, among the pressing and arduous duties attendant upon your exalted station, to see for yourself what this Masonic Lodge I. B. is, to hear what it is trying to do, to join with us, I humbly hope in predicting what it may be. First let me with pardonable pride as for the time being the lucky Master of this Lodge, emphasize this, that doubtless owing in large measure to your Excellency's own condescension, your Excellency is viewing a scene, altogether unique in the annals of Freemasonry. For hundreds and hundreds of years, without tracing its history back beyond the records of what I may call its renaissance, Freemasonry has flourished and spread itself over the habitable world. The branches of that great tree overshadow the four quarters of the earth. Yet I doubt whether ever before has such a gathering as this been seen at the banqueting board of any of its innumerable Lodges. Your Excellency the Governor, the Chief Justice, members of Your Excellency's Council, leading citizens, leading officials, all are met together to-night to grace and confirm by your presence this Brotherhood's claim to be not only in name, but in very truth and sincerity Imperial, a brotherhood of Empire. If Your Excellency would cast your eyes over our list of members you will understand better what I mean by saying this is a unique occasion in the history of Freemasonry. We have among our brethren, chiefs, representative men of many creeds, of many nationalities. Already a Madras Maharaja has enrolled under our banner and in no long time, I do not doubt, we shall have the flower of the old Rajput chivalry, Sikh aristocracy, berthren from the Himalayas to Comorin, as already we have among us men of light and leading distinguished, and rightly distinguished, as representing the best thought, and the highest character of the principal communities of Western India. Was there ever a Lodge like this before? I doubt it. Was there ever a Lodge thus striving to give practical shape and effect to the Imperial idea, thus trying to build a becomingly noble edifice for the indwelling and first habitation of the true Imperial spirit?

THE IDEAL EDIFICE.

Let me now briefly explain to Your Excellency and those of our distinguished guests, who are not Masons, how and why we think, Masonry, within its own proper sphere, and without transgressing by a hair's breadth, its traditional limitations, may be made a powerful and effective factor in Imperial integration. Let me suppose that outside the field of our peculiar activities, we hear the workers, and architects of other great enterprises, planning and contriving, idealising, and hoping and crying aloud, we will erect unto ourselves an enduring marble palace, to stand firm and beautiful, to be in its uniform purity, and white harmony a fitting imperial symbol, the final temple of peace and goodwill. Yes, such we will build, and immediately. Let us all to work. But alas, we have not the marble. Then we, in our own quiet unobtrusive realm, say to each other, we hear our brothers talk erecting this new incomparable Temple of white seamless marble, but they look in vain, for the stone. You cannot build marble palaces, and temples, with cowdung cakes, nor yet with good wholesome bricks; ours be it to labour and toil in our quarries, to find for our brethren the pure marble, the material they lack and desire, conscientiously, warily, testing and proving as each slab comes into our hands, without hurry, in the sure confidence, that if the work is to endure, the material must be flawless. And so by degrees we, the humble workers, apply ourselves to finding and supplying the good material. We are the preparers, we do not concern ourseleves with the style of the Temple, that we leave wholly to others. Our task is only to provide as far as we can marble of the finest quality, fitted to adore, and be the framework as well as the foundation of our brothers' ideal edifice.

Doubtless you will ask, you claim to be the preparers. What are your methods, what is your discipline, how do you guarantee the quality of your material? Our methods are these. We bring together chosen brothers, men of whom those who know them speak well men animated by a generous purpose, high ideals, ready to work whole-heartedly for their fellow creatures. Such we bring together on the common ground of Masonry, were all common and conventional distinctions are brushed aside where rank and wealth and office, race, colour and creed, are levelled, and a true equality established, to be the basis of a new aristocracy. The aristocracy of virtue and moral worth and the sceptre of sovereignty goes to the best. The tranquil atmosphere in which we labour strenuously hand-in-hand, without jealousy or suspicion, is always pure and serene. It is unruffled by any storm of faction or temporal ambition. We know nothing of racial animosities, class hatreds; these in our assemblies are words without meaning. For united by a common purpose, our first care is to understand. And when we understand each other, as in all Masonic co-operative work, we soon must, it is but a little step, from comprehension, to mutual esteem, sympathy and affection.

THE PRACTICAL SIDE.

Our discipline again is the best; for we learn to rule by learning to obey. Brethren of the highest rank do not hesitate to accept the lowliest offices in our lodges; we found our system on duty, rather than on right. We do not clamour each one for his rights, but rather each one bows down before the ideal of Masonic duty, and cheerfully sacrifices all personal ambition, to the cause of Freemasonry. With duty thus ever before their eyes trained in unselfishness and loyalty, each of our breathren, is always ready and always well equipped to take upon himself offices of trust and power. For he who has shown that he can best serve, may be trusted to command.

When I lay down the reins of office, some brother of Imperial Brotherhood will fill my chair, some Indian brother, I hope, to whom it will be my pleasure and pride to render the same loyal and faithful service he has rendered me. These methods, this discipline guarantees the quality of our material. We make no higher claim than this, that we will send out to work where their duty calls them in other fields, good men, serviceable men, valuable men, in whom no confidence that is reposed is ever likely to be misplaced, and surely will never be abused. I trust that Your Excellency after hearing this necessarily poor and sketchy outline of the practical side of our work, that part of it which fairly I think links us with all wholsome Imperial progress will not feel your condescension and kindness in being present with us to-night has been ill-bestowed. Unless I much mistake Your Excellency will not regret having lent your countenance to this young eagle among the Lodges.

The proceedings terminated at a late hour.

THE SPECIAL TRIBUNAL.

Validity of Trial Questions.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, MARCH 11.

A proposal is being discussed in the Nationalist camp here for referring to the Privy Council the question of whether the new Act, constituting a Special Tribunal in Calcutta for the trial of political cases, can be sustained, at least so far as the trial of the residents of Calcutta is concerned, the argument being that the right to trial by a jury is one of the rights of the subject and it is the duty of the Ruler to preserve the constitutional rights of the subject.

The Special Tribunal of the Calcutta High Court which is to try the Bigati dacoity case, under the new Act, commencing next Monday, has now been constituted, the Judges being Justices Harington, Mookerjee and Carnduff.

SIR FRANCIS MACLEAN.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, MARCH 11.

Sir Francis Maclean to-day handed over the Chief Justiceship of Calcutta and was the recipient of various farewell addresses prior to leaving India on retirement.

PLAGUE IN INDIA.

Epidemic Increasing.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, MARCH 11.

The plague mortality is now slowly increasing. Last week 4,109 deaths were reported, of which Punjab claimed 811, Bombay Presidency 799, the United Provinces 684, Burma 491 (including 277 in Mandalay City), Bengal 422, the Central Provinces and Berar 461, Rajputana 264, Mysore State 87, Central India 37, Hyderabad State 26 and Madras Presidency 27.

JUDGMENT is to be delivered next Monday at Dacca, in the case of bribery against Moulavi Absaruddin, late Sub-Divisional Officer, Manickgunj.

THE HYDERABAD CONTINGENT.

Lord Curzon and the Violinist.

SIR NORMAN STEWART'S STORY.

IN his new book "My Service Days," Major-General Sir Norman Stewart gives the following sketch of the old Hyderabad Contingent and its famous band:—

His Excellency offered me the Command of the Hyderabad Contingent, which I took over from Sir M. Gerard with the temporary Command of Brigadier-General, the Headquarters being at Bolarum alongside the Secunderabad Command, one of the largest in India. The Contingent consisted of four Field Batteries with obsolete guns, each commanded by a Captain, with two Subs., R.A., four Regiments of Lancers three squadrons each and six Battalions of Infantry, all being natives; and a very proud man I felt the day I signed the "taking over" documents of this fine force. . . . The first item of news I heard was "the Officers of the Contingent were up in arms at their German bandmaster had been taken by the Viceroy" As the bandmaster was the private servant of the officers, and under a contract to serve them a terms of years I was naturally much surprised and, when I heard the circumstances, annoyed. The story requires a bit of telling and to make it quite clear I must go back to the story of the band. For many years the Contingent possessed a string band for their Headquarters Mess which was kept up by donations from each cavalry and infantry unit of the force, in return for which musician recruits were trained at what was known as "The Contingent School of Music." The band itself was composed of musicians who had either served or were serving in the Contingent. In earlier years the services of one of the baadmasters of British regiments in Secunderabad were secured under authority. This did well at first, but as the band increased in size and improved generally, it was considered desirable to engage a thoroughly good conductor, and the result was one of the Colleges of Music in Germany sent out an excellent violinist and conductor in Herr Buchner, who soon worked the band up to such a state of perfection that it became the envy of many corps, and the pride of the Contingent.

During my absence, it appears the fame of the band had reached the elevated heights of the seat of Government, and the Viceroy had made up his mind to secure this treasure in the shape of a bandmaster as a conductor for his own band. The Military Secretary approached Herr Buchner, our private servant, direct; the offer was a tempting one for two reasons. In the first place it spelt £. s. d., for at Simla and Calcutta a fine violinist like Herr Buchner would pick up many private pupils. Secondly, he was about to be married and the climate of Simla had many attractions, so naturally he was anxious to accept, but being under a contract which had another two years to run he could not well give a definite reply and after some hesitation on his part informed the Secretary of the Band Committee of the offer which had been made.

As far as Buchner was concerned no exception could be taken to his conduct, and he was told the matter would be placed before the Committee at their next meeting. I gathered that before this could be carried out the Resident received a communication from the Viceroy in which he expressed his desire to have Herr Buchner transferred to the Viceregal Band, with a remark that any objection on the part of the officers would be viewed as a personal slight to the head of the Government of India. On receipt of this document, Sir Trevor Plowden sent for Colonel Herbert, who happened to be at the moment Commanding the Contingent in virtue of his being the senior officer present on duty, and to him he *read* Lord Curzon's letter without *showing* it. Herbert accepted the letter as "an order" and informed Sir Trevor Plowden he would see the wishes of the Viceroy were carried out, and merely informed the officers that Herr Buchner was to go. I fancy no one was more surprised than Plowden. It was a matter which did not concern him, but I feel sure he would have seen the justice of a blank refusal to so despotic an act. When the officers heard the news they were justly indignant, for as they very truly said an appeal to them would have met with immediate response, but to have their servant removed without consultation was more than they could agree to. They were quite prepared to oblige Herr Buchner and break the contract, but they asked for time to secure another man and naturally expected the Viceroy or the Government to meet them half way by giving the new incumbent a passage out.

In the ordinary course I called on the Resident and from him heard the story as repeated by Colonel Herbert, and was also told of a second letter from Lord Curzon to the Resident, in which His Excellency expressed his pleasure on hearing the officers had complied with his wishes, and further implied that he hoped one day to make it up to them! It did not take me long to discover what the Resident's views of the case were, and I think he was much disappointed at heart that no fight was shown.

It was now too late for me to do anything and the subject was so distasteful to the officers that they avoided it as much as possible. We secured the services of another conductor from the same College of Music, which ran the band fund in to the tune of some Rs. 1,000 as the authorities declined all assistance.

Later I heard this regrettable affair originated in some silly remark by a lady at Simla, who compared H. E.'s Band with the Contingent one to the detriment of the former.

When H. E. subsequently visited the Nizam he had an opportunity of listening to the soft strains of the Contingent Band which he graciously praised, but he omitted to allow his praise to take any practical form: perhaps he will remember them one day!

This episode closed, I had time to think of putting my house in order and settling down comfortably before the more or less hard work of the "so-called" winter months, for up to this moment I had only come in contact with the troops stationed in Bolarum itself. As the Command was distributed over seven different stations, it took me some time before making a proper acquaintance with it, and it was with the deepest interest I made my first tour of inspection, only to discover the excellence of the force. The Batteries through no fault of their own were practically useless as a modern fighting machine, but they provided a body of native drivers of no mean order, the Lancer regiments were as good as any I have seen, and the Infantry with a certain amount of weeding out of old men and undesirable non-fighting classes were up to quite a high standard, whilst the *esprit* of all was excellent. The Bolarum garrison of one Field Battery, one Lancer regiment, and one Infantry, of course had a great advantage over the rest, cantoned as they were alongside the magnificent Secunderabad Command, with the troops of which they were always able to exercise. The only drawback I could see to the Lancers was their having only three squadrons instead of four. Taking the officers of the Contin-

gent as a whole they were in all respects quite up to the average of the rest of the Army. They only wanted to be tried to perform any duty, as well, as their more fortunate brethren elsewhere, and their day must come, for they are too valuable a body to be neglected much longer. A more delightful Command it would be difficult to find, and the only misgiving I had was they were too scattered to do them justice. Socially I never struck a more attractive and sporting lot of officers than the Contingent ones. Wherever you went, however, there were a good many who were not entirely satisfied with doing the round of these seven stations; they were longing for active service, and a "chance."

But surely that was natural, and in accordance with human nature, and in no way reflected on them. The system was wrong, for everything connected with the Contingent had to pass from the General in Command to the Military Secretary to the Resident at Hyderabad, and from him to the Government of India. The Military Secretary in my time was Colonel E C. Lushington, an officer of exceptional ability and tact, and who had the advantage of having served nearly all his time in the Contingent. So, personally, I never felt the somewhat strange position in any way irksome; in fact I might truthfully say it was quite the reverse, and to Colonel Lushington I owe a deep debt of gratitude, for he added considerably to the pleasure of the Command whilst his knowledge of the men and officers frequently came to my assistance and relieved me at times of much anxiety. Between us a friendship sprung up from the first, which I felt would last a lifetime. He, from his considerable knowledge, was always able to put his finger on the humbug or waster, and did this in a manner that almost made you feel you had made the discovery yourself. A man of prescience and great charm who was always ready to help those in trouble, he ably filled a position which, with little trouble, could have made the life of the General in Command almost intolerable; instead of which he supported the General with a loyalty that was rare, unless he felt he could not do so conscientiously, which I am glad to say during my time was never the case. The position of the Military Secretary was not all joy, for more than once I found the Resident a difficult nut to crack, but a personal interview saved all unpleasantness, which I put down more to the Military Secretary's "preparation" than any personal influence. At times the Civilian is inclined to think the soldier man is trying to get round him, which as a rule is a mistake, for my experience makes me think he is more inclined to err on the side of "frankness."

THE BOMBAY SERVICES.

The Honourable Mr. T. J. Strangman, B.A., LL.B. (Cantab.), Barrister-at-Law, Advocate-General, Bombay, is granted leave of absence on full pay during the ensuing summer vacation of the High Court, Bombay.

Lieutenant Lionel E. Lang to be Assistant Political Agent, Third Grade, on probation, and to do duty as Assistant Political Agent, Mahi Kantha.

Captain E. O'Brien, Assistant Political Agent, Second Grade, to be Assistant to the Resident at Baroda, vice Major R. S. Pottinger proceeding on leave, pending further orders.

Mr. R. E. A. Elliott, I.C.S., to act as Registrar of the High Court, Appellate Side, Bombay, during the absence on leave of Mr. P. E. Percival, I.C.S., or until further orders.

Vice Mr. H. M. Gibbs, promoted:—Mr. C. A. B Beatty to be First Grade Superintendent of Police; Mr. J. V. Cooke to be Second Grade Superintendent of Police; Mr. R. M. Phillips to be Third Grade Superintendent to Police; Mr. O. C. G. Hayter to be Fourth Grade Superintendent of Police; Mr. E. Priestley to be Fifth Grade Superintendent Police; Mr. C. H. Longley to be First Grade Assistant Superintendent of Police; and Mr. J. A. Hoyes to be Second Grade Assistant Superintendent of Police.

Mr. A. C. Logan, I.C.S., Commissioner of Customs, Salt, Opium and Abkari, is granted such privilege leave as may be due to him on 1st April or the subsequent date on which he may be relieved, in combination with furlough for such period as may bring the combined period of absence to six months.

Mr. C. Clifford is confirmed as Third Grade Assistant Collector of Excise.

Mr. R. G. Gordon, I.C.S., Superintendent of Land Records and Registration, N.D., is granted privilege leave of absence for three months with effect from 1st June or the subsequent date on which he may be relieved.

Mr. O. H. B. Starte, I.C.S., passed an examination in Hindustani on 1st March.

Mr. G. Monteath, B.A. (Cantab.), I.C.S., on completion of his special duty, to act as Collector of Kanara, vice Mr. L. C. Swifte, I.C.S., proceeding on leave, pending further orders.

Mr. G. S. Curtis, I.C.S., Settlement Commissioner Director of Land Records, Inspector-General of Registration and Registrar General of Births, Deaths and Marriages, is granted such privilege leave as may be due to him on 9th April or the subsequent date on which he may be relieved, in combination with furlough for six months.

Lieutenant J. A. S. Phillips, I.M.S., was appointed to act as Civil Surgeon, Jacobabad, from the 3rd November to the 9th December, in addition to his own duties.

Major T. A. O. Langston, I.M.S., has been appointed to act as Civil Surgeon, Jacobabad, from the 10th December, in addition to his own duties.

Captain C. A. Cooke, 2nd Battalion, Bombay Baroda and Central India Railway Volunteer Rifles, is granted leave out of India for 11 months from the date of departure.

Leave of absence out of India is granted to Captain P. A. Edwards, 1st Battalion, G. I. P Railway Volunteer Rifle Corps, for nine months, from 17th April.

Bombay Volunteer Artillery.—The following appointments are made:—Honorary Lieutenant and Quarter-Master James Procter Watson to be Paymaster with the Honorary rank of Captain, dated 15th February; and William Henry Lesch to be Quarter-Master with the Honorary rank of Lieutenant, dated 15th February.

Mr. C. C. Watson, I. C. S., on return to duty, to be substantive pro tem. to be Private Secretary during the absence on extraordinary leave of Mr. L. Robertson, I.C.S., or pending further orders.

The Committee of the Bengal Chamber of Commerce have applied to the Railway Board, for particulars of the financial features of the proposals for working the Eastern Bengal State Railway, put forward by the East Indian Railway and Messrs. Gillanders, Arbuthnot and Co.

During the week ending 9th March, six chests of opium were removed from warehouse in Bombay of which five were purchased by the Farmer at Sholapur and one by the Farmer at Morvi. During the week 29 chests were imported from Indore.

The following message, from London, dated the 9th instant, appears in the "Indian Daily News":—Mincing Lane declares that the Chancellor is budgeting for increased duty on tea and sugar. Lloyd's underwriters are demanding a premium of 20 guineas for protection against an increase on tea."

BOMBAY CORPORATION.

A meeting of the Bombay Municipal Corporation was held last evening in the Municipal Hall, the Hon'ble Mr. Owen Dunn presiding.

THE WATER-SUPPLY.

The Corporation considered a letter to the President from Rao Bahadur Vasudeo J. Kirtikar stating that in reply to his letter to the Deputy Executive Engineer, Water Works, complaining of insufficient water-supply to his property at Dadar, he has been informed that it is due to low pressure in the main in the locality during the day and that storage tanks may be constructed to store up water at night when the pressure rises. He added that as an owner of property paying rates he has a right to get a reasonable supply of water, and submitted that he fails to understand the propriety of asking the owners of houses and chawls to undergo the additional expense of erecting storage tanks on properties which were neither built in a form suitable to the construction of such thanks nor for the use of occupants to whom such thanks would suit, and he prayed for enquiry and redress.

The President had also received a letter from Mr. Krishnarao Narayen and several others, ratepayers of Dadar Ward, who complained of insufficient supply of water in the locality and stated that for a major portion of the day and specially during the morning, when water is urgently needed and in large quantity for domestic purposes, the supply is extremely meagre with the result that great inconvenience is caused to most of them.

On the motion of Mr. Mammohandas Ramji, Chairman of the Standing Committee, it was resolved that "as recommended by that Committee the Commissioner be authorised to lay an additional main 9 ins. in diameter running due west from a point on the 24-in. main somewhat north of Government House, Parel, to join the 4-in. main in Lady Jamsetji Road, and further, as recommended by the Committee, that an additional Budget grant of Rs. 18,560 be made, under Section 131 of the Municipal Act, from Surplus Loan and other Balances for the purpose of an advance to meet the cost, pending subsequent adjustment against a new loan to be raised hereafter or against savings in any of the loan works in progress."

REPRESENTATIVES ON THE IMPROVEMENT TRUST.

On the motion of Sir Pherozshah Mehta, the members proceeded with the election of three trustees to the Board of the City Improvement Trust, to represent the Corporation in place of Mr. D. E. Wacha, Sir Bhalchandra Krishna and Mr. Naoroji J. Gamadia, whose term of office as trustees expires on the 31st instant.

The three retiring gentlemen had again offered themselves for re-election and in addition to these Mr. Joseph Baptista and Mr. Jamsetji Ardeshir had also offered themselves for election.

The results of the ballot were:—

	Votes.
Mr. D. E. Wacha	44
Dr. Sir Bhalchandra Krishna	42
Mr. Naoroji J. Gamadia	36
Mr. Jamshedji Ardeshir Wadia ...	24
Mr. Joseph Baptista	22

The first three Councillors were therefore declared duly elected Trustees.

RAILWAY OVERBRIDGES.

On the motion of the Hon'ble Sir P. M. Mehta the following letters were recorded:

A letter to the President, from the Joint Secretary to Government, P. W. Department, Railway Branch, dated the 29th July, intimating that the arrangements suggested by Government as to the division, between the Corporation and the Railway Companies, of the cost of the overbridges across the G. I. P. Railway—namely at Clerk Road, Arthur Road, Currey Road and Elphinstone Road—and B. B. & C. I. Railway—at Clerk Road, DeLisle Road, Elphinstone Road—has been accepted by the Home Board of the G. I. P. Railway and stating that His Excellency the Governor in Council hopes that negotiations may proceed in a spirit of amicable compromise, so that no time may be lost in constructing the overbridges.

A letter to the President from the Joint Secretary to Government, P. W. Department, Railway Branch, the 27th August, forwarding a letter from the Railway Board and stating that His Excellency the Governor in Council trusts that arrangements will be made without delay in direct communication with the Railway administrations for the acquisition of land, diversion of mains, sewers, &c., in such order as may be most convenient to the interests of both parties and suggesting that the joint Elphinstone Road Bridge, being the most important, efforts should be specially concentrated on getting it completed as early as possible.

It was further resolved to inform Government in accordance with the report of the Municipal Commissioner, which, Sir Pherozeshah remarked, fully dealt with and thoroughly explained the question.

CAPACITY OF THE VICTORIA TERMINUS.

Consideration was given to a letter from the Municipal Commissioner forwarding, for orders, a correspondence regarding a proposal made by the G. I. P. Railway to increase the capacity of the Victoria Terminus passenger station and suggesting that a Committee may be appointed to consider the matter.

On the motion of Sir P. M. Mehta the question was referred to a Committee.

DISPOSAL OF STREET REFUSE.

The next item on the agenda was the report of the Committee regarding the adoption of motors for the transport of refuse and the installation of incinerators.

The Committee in their report stated that they had no doubt the present system of haulage of refuse by bullocks to Mahalaxmi was unsatisfactory, and that the adoption of motors for expeditiously removing the refuse would be a great improvement. The question of cost had however to be considered and the Committee thought it necessary to ask for full particulars as to the initial cost of the motors and the recurring charges incidental to their working. This information was embodied in the reports placed before the Committee by the Commissioner with his letter dated the 23rd April 1908.

After careful consideration of all the points raised in these reports the Committee recommend the Corporation to sanction the proposal made by the Executive Health Officer for taking a trial with three Leyland motors for the expeditious removal of refuse. The initial cost of the three motors is estimated at Rs. 36,000 and the working expenses of the motor service per ton mile are estimated at the rate of annas 7, as against the rate of annas 5 per ton mile a day for the existing bullock service. The difference in the cost of the service is no doubt considerable, but having regard to the compensating advantages pointed out by the Health Officer, the Committee consider that a fair and full trial should be given to the proposed motor service.

It was also proposed by the Executive that a trial be made with a refuse destructor which, it was reported, could be worked at the Pattan Road night-soil depot without causing any nuisance. The Committee fully approve of this proposal and recommend that the Commissioner be authorized to put up as an experimental measure a new Horsefall incinerator at the existing night-soil depot at the corner of Pattan Road and Carnac Bridge or any other locality with the approval of the Corporation. It is estimated that the cost of an experimental installation capable of dealing with 80 tons per diem will be three lakhs exclusive of the value of the site and that the working expense per measem will be about Rs. 14,000.

The Committee understand that negotiations are at present being carried on with the Bombay Electric Supply and Tramways Company for the haulage of refuse by electric traction, and they recommend that the Commissioner be requested to continue the negotiations in that matter.

Dr. Nadirshaw H. E. Sukhia, in a separate minute, stated: "I approve the report except in the matter of the location of the proposed incinerator. If the site suggested is likely to cause any nuisance to the large number of pilgrims who will stay at the new Musaferkhana intended to be constructed in the neighbourhood, a more suitable place will have to be found for it."

The Hon'ble Mr. Ibrahim Rahimtoola in a separate minute wrote: "I regret that the Committee failed to take into consideration the question of the introduction of "Renard Road Trains" side by side with the introduction of motors for the removal of refuse of the City. From what I personally observed with certain other members of the Committee at the experimental drive in December last, I maintain that the Renard Road Train is easy of working even in the most heavy-trafficked, overcrowded and narrowest streets and uphill and sloping roads in the city, and certain objections raised against it by the Health Officer and the Executive Engineer are equally, if not more, applicable to motors also, which the Committee recommend. I do not object to the introduction of motors as it will, as stated by the Health Officer, remove the nuisance from the location of dust-bin carts at various places in the ward, as is the case now, but as it is after all an experiment for future elaborate action there is a great desirability of introducing, as an experimental measure, a Renard Road Train for the removal of refuse, side by side with motors, if not for anything else at least for the sake of fair comparison."

On the motion of Colonel Collie the report was approved and adopted.

The Corporation adjourned to Monday.

ARRIVAL OF R. I. M. S. "DUFFERIN."

The Royal Indian Marine steamer "Dufferin," Commander N. T. J. Wilson, arrived in harbour on Thursday from Karachi, which port she left on the 9th March. She brought the following passengers:—Major Taylor, A. V. Corps, Captain Morley and wife, Nor. and Derb., Captain Osborne, R.A.M.C., Lieutenant Love, R.G.A., Lieutenant Nation, R.G., Lieutenant McGrath, R.G.A., Lieutenant Milner, R.G.A., Lieutenant Wymer and wife, Manchesters Lieutenant Lathbury, R.A.M.C., Lieutenant Wilson, R.A.M.C., Captain Hewlett, C.I.H. Mrs. Jones and child, R.I.M., Lieutenant Dunsterville, 2nd Lancers, Assistant Engineer Ellis, R.I.M., Rev. Hickson and wife, Eccl. Department, Rev. Wilson and wife, Rev. Poni, wife of Lieutenant Khan, I.M.S., Mr. Ferris, Sergeant Raymer and wife, Miss Kenny.

THE ADAMS-WYLIE HOSPITAL.

The Report of the past year's working of this hospital has again to be opened with the great regret that the monetary support from the public is even less than it was last year and a falling off of Rs. 2,900 in the year, of our receipts, is a very large item considering our limited resources. A sum of Rs. 1,50,000 at the least is wanted to be invested yet, to enable us to meet the expenses from the income of our funds, and the well-to-do and charitable public are earnestly requested to give a more generous response to the appeals we have to make from time to time for pecuniary support.

The chief events of importance in the past year were the construction of the N.M. Petit Ward for Phthisical patients and its inauguration by H.E. the Governor, Sir George Sydenham Clarke, and the visit of Mrs. Doughty-Wylie on the occasion after an absence of over three years abroad. His Excellency the Governor expressed himself very much pleased with his visit to the hospital, and in addition to a monetary gift, he has been pleased to associate his name with the Hospital by very kindly becoming a patron. Her Excellency the late Lady Clarke associated herself in a like manner, and Her Excellency's very lamentable death soon after has been a matter of extreme regret and much loss to this hospital.

The Medical Report prepared by our Honorary Physician, Dr. V. S. Sanzgiri, shows that the hospital has done very good work in the year and 769 patients were treated for various diseases, in addition to giving whatever succour we could out of our meagre means to 1,576 out-door patients. The figures for 1908 were indoor patients 640 and outdoor patients 1,071. The 769 in-patients of the past year were made up of 462 Hindus, 215 Mahomedans, 87 Christians, and 5 Parsees. We are not in a position to extend our out-patient treatment in a substantial way owing to lack of funds, but we find that the locality of our hospital round about Agripada is getting more and more populated every year and a charitable dispensary is becoming a great want in our vicinity.

Our invested funds now amount to Rs. 1,01,100 at a cost of Rs. 99,125-6-1 inclusive of the sum of Rs. 15,000 of the late Mrs. Awabai Petit's donation of Rs. 25,000 for the Phthisical Ward. The income from the investments came to Rs. 4,020-11-5 whereas the expenses for the working of the hospital were Rs. 10,865-11-3. The subscriptions and donations in the year from the public were only Rs. 6,422 as compared to Rs. 9,298 in 1907 and Rs. 15,189-7-2 in 1906. Mr. Tribhowandass M. Nathoobhoy paid Rs. 683-9-6 as ground rent of our Worlee Land leased to him, and which property was presented to the hospital by him some time back.

Mrs. Doughty-Wylie has, as in the past years, again placed a sum of Rs 5,521-13-4 at our disposal and as the Phthisis Ward cost us Rs12,567-8-9 and our donation for building it was limited to Rs 10,000, the extra cost was defrayed out of this money and the balance was used towards the general expenses. From the scanty figures available to me of the sums of money Mrs. Doughty-Wylie has spent out of her purse, I believe it would be much under the mark if I totalled up the amounts at Rs 55,000. And this sum is in addition to what she has spent in erecting and fitting up the buildings of our hospital. Her benevolent nature is well known to us and the latest instance of her zeal and selfless interest in the cause of hospital work is the arrangement she made to enable our doctor, Dr. Parmanand, to visit the London hospitals and study the latest methods of treatment of diseases and of Consumption in particular. Dr. Parmanand has now returned to Bombay and resumed charge of the hospital and there is no doubt that the usefulness of the hospital will be considerably enhanced and Mrs. Doughty-Wylie deserves our utmost thanks and appreciation.

Mr. S. B. Fraser has even this year given free of cost 8,335 lbs. of ice required during the year, and the Committee's best thanks are due to him as also to the charitable public of Bombay for their support which has enabled us to run the hospital efficiently.

"THE MUDLARK."

I have worked upon a frontier
And done ditto on a barge;
But I never felt myself to
Be a gentleman at large

Till I joined the Coastguard Service,
And so found myself afloat;
In a really quite palatial
Two-berthed cabin teakwood boat.

I have sailed the creeks of Thana
Bhiwndi and Kalyan;
And can say with perfect truth that
I have never lost a man!

Now and then a course erratic
Lands us on a submerged rock,
Or upon an unmarked mudbank
Which imparts a gentle shock.

In the perfect hush of night time
You are gently rocked to sleep,
Then the enterprising cockroach
From his domicile doth creep.

There is little that is sacred
From his all-absorbing maw;
Any article of wearing,
Leather—foodstuff, cooked or raw.

When the sun is at its hottest,
Round the salt-works I must stroll;
And at night-time with reluctance
Once or twice a week patrol.

Safe to find a weary sepoy
Propped against a handy hasp,
From which point of observation
Usually he falls asleep.

As a compensating factor
Various "jats" of "pies" abound,
Who with frenzied barkings wake the
Sepoy from a sleep profound.

W. F. M.

CHINESE NEWS.

(Translated from the Chinese Press).

Shanghai February 20.

The Ministry of Civil Office has telegraphed to the Viceroys and Governors to prohibit them from employing men who have been cashiered from their official ranks, and stating that the latter are never to be employed in the public service.

The Prince Regent deeply objects to men who attempt to secure positions and offices by favour and has again commanded the Grand Council to telegraph to the provinces, forbidding Viceroys and Governors to ask the Throne for permission to transfer officials from one province to another for appointments.

The Ministry of Agriculture, Industry and Commerce intends to obtain permission for a reduction of duties and likin on goods imported into Tibet, in order to encourage commerce in that dependancy.

It is stated that a Chinese student named Li Meng-shih, in Paris, committed suicide by jumping downstairs, through having been dunned for fees by Kuei Kuang-tien, superintendent of students.

H. E Tai Hung-tzu, President of the Ministry of Justice, has finished the draft of Regulations for the Executive and Judicial Governments, and will at once present them to the Throne for permission to put them in force.

As the courts in Peking have no system of trial by jury, the censorate suggests that some censors be appointed to watch cases in the courts.

Viceroy Hsu Shih-ch'ang, President designate of the Yuchuanpu, has telegraphed to Grand Secretary Chang Chih-tung, emphatically refusing his new appointment, with the remark that it was easy to incur adverse criticisms in a remunerative post.

President Liang Shih-yi, of the Penking-Hankow Railways, desires to resign his position on account of having been involved in the recent impeachment against Chen Pi. The Acting President of the Yuchuanpu however has persuaded him to remain, but has directed him to discharge a number of needless officials in the railway employ, and this is being done.

The Government has arrived at a decision that in all future impeachments made against provincial dignitaries, Commissioners to investigate the charges will be appointed from Peking.

Li Tien-lin, Acting President of the Yuchuanpu, is intending to investigate the competency of the secretaries of that department. About a score of them have asked to resign their positions.

The Governors of Honan and Kiangsi have been impeached and changes in their posts are expected.

As the regulations for the prohibition of morphia traffic, proposed by the Inspector-General of Customs, did not provide for the punishment of smugglers, the Waiwupu has instructed a note to be taken to add this provision when considering the regulations.

Grand Councillor Na Tung proposes to create Commissioners for Foreign Affairs in the Provinces on the same plan now obtained in Manchuria and Yunnan, and will bring the question up for discussion at the next meeting of the Government Council.

The request of Viceroy Hsi Liang that his appointment as Viceroy of Manchuria be countermanded has been refused, and no Edict has been issued summoning him to Peking for an Imperial audience.

Since the dismissal of Chen Pi by Edict, he has ordered his family to leave the capital, as he has heard that a request will be made to seize his property. Consequently carriers have been busily engaged removing belongings from his residence. The Prince Regent does not feel easy at the prospect of not attending the late Emperor's funeral on May 1, and will again ask for permission from the Lung Yu Empress Dowager to do so, pointing out that he could attend to important State affairs even whilst travelling.

Chan Feng has presented a memorial stating that the foremost step in the preparation for Constitutional Government is educational reform.

The garrison troops at Tatung have captured a number of local rebels, with ships, guns and arms, in the district of Kueichih.

H. E. Shao Ch'ang, Senior Vice President of the Ministry of Justice, has decided that if Yi Ko, the cashiered Commissioner of Land Reclamation, still persists in making evasive statements in his evidence, permission shall be applied for to the Throne to inflict corporal punishment on him.

A Censor has denounced Viceroy Hsu Shih-chang as incompetent for the Presidency of the Yuchuanpu, owing to his nepotism and lack of knowledge of postal or railway affairs, but the memorial has been laid aside.

The Regent has ordered Li Tien-lin, Acting President of the Yuchuanpu, to eradicate the evil practices prevalent in that Board, by dismissing unnecessary officials and avoiding nepotism as practised by Chen Pi.

H. E. the Viceroy at Canton has abolished the cotton tax farm and placed the collection of this tax with the police.

At the ceremony of conferring the posthumous Title on Empress Hsiao Chin on the 12th instant, the Prince Regent respectfully inspected the Imperial Patent and Seal on behalf of the Throne.

The Waiwupu and the Ministry of Foreign Affairs intend to increase the duty on native opium to make up for the reduction of duty on foreign opium, and have called for a report from the various Customs and Tax Offices on the matter.

Grand Secretaries Chang Chih tung, Sen Chia-nai, Yung Ching and President Lu Chuan-lin will be appointed Director and Sub-Directors of the Imperial Historiographer's Office for compilation of the histories of Emperor Teh Tsung and Empress Hsiao Chin.

Of the Military Academies, whose establishment was proposed by the Ministry of War and sanctioned by the Throne, the three at Peking, Nanking and Wuchang have been completed, while the one at Shensi will not be carried out immediately.

A Censor has impeached Viceroy Hsu Shih ch'ang, President-Elect of the Yuchuanpu, for having accepted a bribe of Tls. 600,000 from a Japanese merchant and promising to grant him a concession to build a branch railway in Manchuria. The Prince Regent is highly offended, but will not give the statement credit without further evidence. The memorial is therefore shelved.

The Ministry of Finance has asked the provincial authorities, by telegram, to postpone sending deputies to Peking to confer on financial reorganization.

The Office for Study of Constitutional Politics has decided to make the knowledge of the mandarin dialect a necessary qualification for the provincial representatives of the future Parliament in China.

The Prince Regent has ordered the Grand Council to recommend officials well versed in Constitutional politics for appointment as High Commissioners to compile Constitutional Laws.

The Government has decided that in future, when a foreign loan is obtained in any province, a public announcement of the proposition should be made, to enable the people to study the question and to offer their views.

The Ministry of Education disapproves of the suggestion made by Censor Li Chio-hua to restore the system of old-fashioned literary examinations.

A Censor has presented a memorial praying that the Viceroys and Governors of the provinces may be commanded to put the Press Laws actually in force. H. E. Grand Councillor Na Tung, however, pointed out the benefits of the Press to the State and advised that it should not be subjected to too much pressure. The suggestion was, accordingly, passed over.

The Imperial Board of Astronomy has fixed upon the 18th instant for the ceremony of investing the late Emperor Teh Tsung with his posthumous title and due preparations are being made for the occasion.

The Prince Regent has received the order of the Empress Dowager to complete the work on Emperor Teh Tsung's Mausoleum in three years, and to see that the work is substantial and well executed.

The Waiwupu has telegraphed to the Chinese Ministers abroad directing them to find out whether Chen Pi, the ex-President of the Ministry of Posts and Communications, has secretly mortgaged any railways or mines to foreigners.

Some Russians demand the sole working of the gold mine on the Yi Lo river, and the Imperial Agent at Urga has telegraphed to the Waiwupu asking it to refuse the concession.

Grand Councillor Chang Chih-tung has again put forward the proposal to hold a special examination for men of eminent talents in the empire.

The Prince Regent has personally instructed H. E. Liang Tun-yen, President of the Waiwupu, that in dealing with foreign affairs, China's dignity should be preserved, while friendly relations with other countries should, at the same time, be kept in view. Foreign affairs should also not be dealt with in a haphazard manner for fear of difficulties in the upshot.

The Waiwupu is negotiating with the foreign Ministers in Peking concerning the withdrawal of the foreign troops from the capital.

The Waiwupu proposes to conclude another treaty with the Foreign Powers regarding mercantile navigation on the Yangtze river, with special provisions on foreign men-of war visiting inland waters.

H. E. Tieh Liang, President of the Ministry of War, has again asked the Ministry of Finance to raise Tls. 15,000,000 for the reorganization of the Navy. It has been decided, as a commencement, to build a number of cruisers.

The Prince Regent deems the estimate of Tls. 3,000,000 made by Prince Tsai Hsun for the necessary works on Emperor Teh Tsung's Mausoleum still excessive and has ordered him to review it and cut it down by Tls. 1,000,000.

Grand Councillor Lu Chuan-lin has left Peking secretly to investigate the charges preferred against Viceroy Hsu Shih-chang.

H. E. Yin Chang, Minister-designate to Berlin, will have his farewell audience with the Throne on the 27th instant and will leave Peking on March 1, for Germany, by way of Shanghai.

The temple of the Goddess of Mercy at Kuanyao in the Nanhai district, near Canton, was burnt by fire when the popular "Lettuce Meeting" was being held in it. As many thousands of worshippers congregate at this meeting, the loss of life is believed to be considerable. The Imperial Guard Corps, which is under the personal command of the Prince Regent, is made a permanent division, unlike the former Peking Field Force.

H.E. Li Tien-lin, Acting President of the Ministry of Posts and Communications, in checking the accounts, discovers discrepancies between these and the funds in the Ministry Exchequer.

It has been decided to levy a stamp duty, and the Ministry of Finance has instructed the Provincial Treasurers in all the provinces to formulate working regulations for its imposition, in accordance with the local conditions in each province.

The French Legation in Peking is reducing its Legation Guards by twenty men.

The Government has telegraphed a circular order to the provincial authorities, asking them to endeavour to discover eminent scholars and military experts and recommend them for appointments in the state.

H. E. Shen Chia-pen, Commissioner of Revision of Laws, has asked the Throne for permission to send deputies to study the judicial system of the provinces and also to codify precedents and points of law.

Censor Shih Li-chin has presented a memorial pointing out the imperative necessity of opium suppression, and suggesting a long scheme to accomplish such prohibition.

The Government had decided to constitute an Army Advisory Board to be temporarily under the Ministry of War.

The Ministry of Finance proposes to increase the allowances made to the frontier provinces, after the Imperial finances have been re-organized.

The new Commercial Code drafted by the Commissioner of Revision of Laws is based on English law.

As the Anti-Opium Commissioners and the Grand Councillors hear that there is still a considerable number of opium smokers among the officials and the literati, they deplore the fact that not much progress as yet can be made in China.

The Government decides that after the Advisory Assemblies in all the provinces have been reported as organized, deputies will be sent to see whether they have been formed according to regulations.

Chen Pi, the dismissed President of the Yuchuanpu, left Peking on the 16th instant. Nine Japanese were at the railway station to bid him good-bye.

The Customs Taotai in Wuhu is now dealing with a Li Chun, who is alleged to have acted in collusion with a British merchant and opened a coal mine in Chinghsien district, Ninkuofu, Anhui without authority.

The Government intends to send a number of Nobles to the Naval schools in Tientsin and Nanking for education and after their graduation they will be sent abroad for naval studies.

The Ministry of Justice has determined that Yi Ko, ex-Commissioner of Land Reclamation, who has been impeached and tried for peculation, should be sent to work on the government post roads as a punishment.

The Waiwupu is considering the question of drawing up supplementary regulations for joint trial of cases by foreign assessors and Chinese Magistrates.

The Governor of Hunan asked the Government to increase the number of gunboats on the river for the protection of the important ports.

The Ministry of Finance has decided on three steps towards financial reorganization, the independent collection of national dues, equalization of official salaries and expenditure allowances, and the making of a Budget for the state revenue and expenditure.

The Waiwupu has telegraphed to obtain particulars of Chinese abroad who have assumed foreign naturalization and has also summoned Mr. Kung Hsin-chin, the newly appointed Consul-General to Canada, to Peking in order to confer with him on the protection of Chinese residents abroad.

THE LATE CHINESE DOWAGER.

Posthumous Titles.

An Imperial Decree, dated February 13, gives the posthumous titles of the late Empress-Dowager. It runs as follows:—Gracious Imperial Mandate stating that in histories of former dynasties, the praises of virtuous Empresses have been sung and posthumous titles have been respectfully conferred on them. In thinking of the great and transcendant services done to the country by our Imperial Grand Mother, the defunct Empress Grand Dowager, which have given her a world-wide renown, it becomes us to invest her late Majesty with a posthumous title to express our filial consideration and memory of her.

Her Majesty bore manly sway over our people with virtues befitting the fair sex. In her rule virtue and education were spread in the Palaces and grace and favour permeated the empire. For half a century she "dropped the curtain" to administer the Government and during the period she appointed right men as ministers and smote the treacherous with exemplary severity. She dispatched arms against the Taipings and swept the empire of these wolves, thereby restoring it to peace and order.

She encouraged agriculture and silk production. Punishments were reduced in humane compassion, and police systems were established for the protection of the people. For the due reverence of literature and civil virtues, the sacrifices offered up to the spirit of Confucius were raised in scale, and in military reorganization, regular and reserve troops have been enlisted.

She also proposed a reform of the currency system to readjust finances and ordered a revision of the commercial treaties to encourage commerce and industry. Appreciating the necessity of adopting changes demanded by circumstances, Her Majesty alone decided to institute constituional government, with a parliament to ensure consensus of opinion and unanimity of views. During the two reigns in which she guided the affairs of the realm, her action has had important bearing upon the entire universe. Her other beneficial acts are, cultivating the friendship of foreign countries, extending favours to colonial possessions, readjusting the administration and elevating rites and morality to rectify men's minds. Prospering under such conditions, We hope our heritage will be perpetuated for ever. In consideration of Her Majesty's benign action, We reverently lead the princes, and civil and military ministers on the 12th instant, and offering up the Patent and Seal, invest Her Majesty with the Posthumous Title of Hsiao-chin-Tse-hsi-tuun-yu-kang-yi-chao-yu-chuang-chuang cheng-show-kung ching-hsien-ch'un-hsi-pei-tien-hsing-sheng-hsien Auang Aou. It is befitting on such on occasion to confer favours on the following scale to officials and people of the empire.

1. Ruined temples on mountains, cities, coast and rivers are to be reported to us by the local officials and repaired to show sincere reverence.

2. All metropolitan or provincial officials of all ranks shall be given new brevet ranks.

3. All metropolitan officials of all ranks, both civil and military, shall be advanced one step.

4. All princes, dukes and metropolitan officials of all ranks, both civil and military, who are cashiered of rank, degraded or are fined of salaries, shall be reinstated.

5. All princes, dukes and nobles from the rank of T'ai-chi, of Mongolia, or other dependencies, whose salaries are fined or suspended, or who are being considered for a fine, shall have these remitted as against them.

6. The officials concerned will carefully inquire into the acts of Chinese or Manchu dutiful sons or grand sons, righteous husbands or chaste wives and report through the Ministry of Rites for bestowal of some honorary recognition.

7. All dilapidated roadways and bridges in the provinces shall be repaired by the local authorities for the convenience of travellers.

8. Local officials shall pay attention to the maintenance of widowers, widows, orphans, the childless, the disabled and the destitute in asylums, and not suffer them to be deprived of means of livelihood.

9. All persons in gaol or custody, awaiting trial or hearing, or persons implicated in such, shall be permitted to be released on security.

10. The families of banished prisoners who have died shall be allowed to return to their native places on report by the authorities concerned. These are commanded to be proclaimed for general information of the empire.

The above Edicts are sealed by the Prince Regent and signed by the Grand Councillors Prince Ching, Shi Hsu Chang Chih-tung, Lu Chuan-lin and Na Tung.

MR. DOOLEY ON THE RETIRING PRESIDENT.

"Well, sir," said Mr. Dooley, "th' iditor iv this paper is th' comical fellow to be sure."

"What's he say?" asked Mr. Hennessy.

"He speaks iv Tiddy Rosenfelt as th' retirin' prisidint. Retirin', mind ye. A good description. So was me Uncle Mike retirin' whin he attiaded th' meetin' iv th' Longshoreman's Union Daneing Class, spilled th' leader iv th' grand march into th' supper, carved his way to th' dure with a thrombone he'd borrid fr'm a mimber iv th' orchesthry, took a kick at th' polisman on jooty there, and wint home with th' remark: 'I must rest afther me intellechool efforts, but I will return anon an' clane up what is left.' Tiddy Rosenfelt wud've been me Uncle Mikes' ideel prisidint if me Uncle Mike had not been cut down in his prime at th' age iv eighty-three be indignation at th' sight iv a Swede pollytukal parade. They wud've got on fine together if they ewd've been kept apart.

"Up to now a prisidint about to be dumped back amongst th' tax payin' classes, has been threated like a man with a bad cough an' has acted as such. Few wint to see him, an' none stayed long. Tan baric was put down in front iv th' White House, an' Sinitors an' Congressmen wint by on their tip-toes fr fear they might be asked in. Th' retirin' prisidint spint most iv his time dthrummin' on th' window pane or walkin' up an' down th' room whistlin' a pop'lar melody or playin' dominoes with th' Minister fr'm Paryguay. Congress received his messages with respictful inatintion, an' th' newspapers printed careful summaries iv thim at th' bottom iv column three, page fourteen. Whin th' palajiums iv our liberties spoke iv him at all they said things like: 'While in th' heat iv debate we have sometimes differed with th' chief magistrate an' have accused him iv burglary, an' while we are not prepared even now to withdraw wan wurrud uttered in manly criticism, we must acknowledge th' sintiminits iv respict we have always felt fr him as an honest if perhaps too obstinate a charackter. He retires to private life accompanied be th' good wishes iv th' people, in which we heartily jine. It is melancholy to reflect that he is to be succeeded in office be a common horse thief.'

"Pictures iv him begun to slip hurridly back fr'm th' front window iv th' news stores an' hide themselves on a shelf with Cap Hobson an' Ted Stone. F'r th' fir t time in four years th' vice prisidint cud go to th' White House an' not be searched fr concealed weepins.

"It's a good thing fr us poor human beings that we don't always hear what other people think about us. That Scotch poet who's a frind iv Hogan's was all wrong. He wanted to be able to see himself as others seen him. Foolish man! He looked on himself as a poet who sometimes took a dhrop too much. Other people looked on him as a dhrunkard who sometimes wrote pothry. No, sir; my idee iv a good pome is 'Wud some power th' giftie gie us (it's a horrible dialect th' Scotch) to have ivrybody to see us as we see oursilves.' I'm goin' to have Hogan put that in rhyme. 'Tis a thrue sintimint. 'Twud close up th' jails an' th' insane asylums. So a prisidint, Hinniss, so long as he has th' power iv removal can keep a good opinyon iv himself. Anny insults hurled at him he can thrace to corrupt inimies. Whin he comes into th' cabinet meetin' the Sicrety iv State whispers to him 'Congratulations on that letter iv ye'ers to th' Coal an' Wood Exchange. It was worthy iv Lincoln. May I ask as a boon fr'm ye th' pen that signed it?' Ye'er lookin' grand to-day,' says th' Sicrety iv War. 'How on arth d'ye keep ye'er good looks—so vivacious,' he says, 'but so refined,' he says. 'What did that fellow in Congress mean be callin' me a gargoyle?' says th' prisidint. 'Why sir,' says th' Sicrety iv War, 'a gargoyle, as ye know, was th' image iv an angel placed in front iv cathedrals to ward off evil spirits. 'Tis a symbol. Ye are a gargoyle or angel, an' th' Consitution is th' cathedral.' 'I see, I see,' says th' prisidint. 'A noble figure iv speech, and, I thrust, deserved,' he says. 'Gintlemen, we will proceed to th' transaction iv public business.' 'I wish to get off this afthernoon to attend me aunt's fun'ral,' says th' Sicrety iv th' Navy. 'Ye can't go,' says, th' prisidint. 'As usual,' says th' Sicrety iv th' Navy, 'th' prisidint expresses me thought in language I'm incapable iv.'

BY THE WAY.

THE PROTECTION OF BIRDS.

There are one or two interesting points in the annual report of the Royal Society for the Protection of Birds Last year was memorable in the history of bird protection as the first in which an effort was made to check the wholesale destruction of birds for millinery by means of direct and comprehensive legislation. More or less effective laws prohibiting the killing of certain birds, and the export of skins and plumage, exist in various British Colonies and Dependencies; but up to the present time no support has been given to these laws by the import regulations of the mother-country, and London has remained the dumping-ground or an alien trade employed in the destruction of beautiful bird-life throughout the world.

SAFE-GUARDING BREEDING PLACES.

The work of safaguarding the breeding-places of rare birds continues to increase, and must, and the report states, be prosecuted on a yet larger scale if these most interesting species are to nest with safety in Great Britain and Ireland. Watchers were employed in Kent, Surrey, the Isle of Wight, Cornwall, Westmorland, Anglesey, Aberdeenshire, and the Shetlands. The results have been generally satisfactory. The catching of birds with hooks in Cornwall has been stopped by an Act passed last year, and efforts have been made to abolish entirely the illegal people-trap. The society altogether continues to do excellent work.

ROBIN IN A RECTORY

For the past three years a robin has hibernated at Fleet (Lincolnshire) Rectory. When the cold weather arrives the birds takes up its abode in the house, roosting on top of a grandfather's clock, and taking its meals from off the table. If a crumb is thrown the robin will hop to it and pick it up, and it is so tame that it will feed out of the hands of one of the maids, though it will not allow the other people in the rectory to catch it. It only spends its time in the house when the weather is cold and directly the weather becomes warmer goes outside.

NAMED AFTER TREES.

The ancient Church of Oake, near Milverton, is to be restored. It is a very interesting structure, dedicated to St. Bartholomow. One window is said to have been brought from Taunton Priory on the surrender of that monastic establishment. The Church contains examples of ancient glass and has some fine Flemish carved work. Oake is one of three places, at least, in Somerset which derive their simple names from the kind of wood with which the district abounded. The other two are Elm, near Frome and Ash, near Kingsbury.

DOG'S LONG MEMORY.

A correspondent of the "Express" says he bought from a friend in 1897 a spaniel, which was then between eighteen months and two years old. "My friend did not return from abroad for three years, when he had the dog to stay with him for a week, since which time they have never met, except on one occasion more than two years ago. On day the dog was being exercised as usual when she suddenly stopped, sniffed the air, exhibited unusual excitement, and could not be induced to proceed. Soon afterwards a gentleman emerged from an adjoining house, when the dog sprang forward and greeted him. Her former owner had happened to be in the neighbourhood making a call."

BOGEY BECOMES A FETISH.

As an illustration of the fetish that some golfers make to themselves out of bogey, the "Times" tells two stories. A certain hole was under discussion, which can be reached in ordinary conditions by an accurate drive followed by a long iron shot; a new bunker had lately been made to guard the green. "Oh," said one, "that hole is easier than it used to be. It used to be bogey four but, since they made the bunker they have turned it into a five." Such a golfer's criterion is; "Have I played this hole as well as a heterogeneous body of golfers think that an imaginary gentleman of rather pedestrian attainments would play it?" The other remark was made in reply to a suggestion that a certain course would be all the better for some bunkers nearer the greens. "Well, our bogey is 78. That is not a bad score; if any one can beat it, let him be penalised." To hesitate to make a course more interesting because to do so would involve a possible alteration of bogey is a symptom of a singular illusion as to the nature of the game of golf.

A SOLDIER OF 120.

Probably the oldest soldier in the world, Andrai Nickolaievitsch Schmidt, who is aged 120, and fought in the Russian Army during the Napoleonic wars, recently arrived in St. Petersburg with the object of seeing the Czar. Though the St. Petersburg newspapers have heard nothing of it, the Mail's" correspoodent is told by a Palace official that Schmidt was granted a private audience of the Czar. Schmidt was extremely proud, and despite his immense age, he bore himself with a martial air. He was introduced into the Czar's study, and his Majesty received the veteran with extreme kindness. Schmidt answered several questions, but finally, overwhelmed with emotion, he broke down and burst into tears. The Czar made the old soldier some valuable presents. and presented him to the Czarewitch and to one of the little Grand Duchesses. "After this happiness," old Schmidt declared, "I can die in peace."

HOW SHE RULED HER HUSBAND.

"If a wife, by constant nagging or unreasonable restrictions, excites a husband to absent himself from home, even for an extended period, that wife has not any right to sue for divorce on the ground of desertion. This maxim, the "Telegraph" says, was emphasised by a judge in St. Louis, in the case of a Mr. Fleischman, who declared that his wife had for twenty-six years enforced an ironclad set of rules, which included the following: She banged a going as a signal for him to retire, and banged his head as a signal for him to get up. Locked the house at 7 p.m. If he was not in he slept in the woodshed. Forced him to take off his shoes at the door. Made him pay £2 a week for board and the grocer's bill. Made him carry water from the cistern, and wash his own clothes. Gave her pet poodle a bath twice a week. Forced him to eat with a fork, when he was taught to use a knife, and would not let him eat at table with unwashed hands. Barred the use of tobacco, because it darked the lace curtains. Forced him to walk ahead of her in the street, and to sit in the front seat of the street tram to prevent his looking at other women. Compelled early rising, no matter how late he had worked the previous night. Breakfast at 7-30 or go hungry.

LONG-LIVED BARONETS.

Sir Charles William Strickland, whose ninetieth birthday was celebrated in the hunting field, in Lord Middleton's country, is senior representative of a Yorkshire family whose record is probably without parallel. The baronetcy is a 1641 creation, and whilst in the first ninety-five years of its existence it has held by four members of the family, in the last 173 years it has been filled only a similar number of times—in other words, each of the last four baronets has held it an average of forty-three years and three months. The present Sir William's father was a baronet for forty years, his grandfather twenty-six years, and his greats grandfather seventy-three years. For longevity the Strickland baronets are equally remarkable. Sir George (the fifth) was seventy-nine when he died, Sir William (sixth) eighty-one, Sir George (seventh) ninety-two, and the present Sir Charles (eighth) was born in 1819.

THE LADIES' CORNER.

NEW SCHEMES FROM OLD PICTURES.

Nowadays the portraits at the Louvre as faith fully mirror the present-day fashions as they do those of a bygone age, writes our Paris lady correspondent. Among the dead and gone beauties who smile at us so charmingly from the walls of its stately galleries, one is constantly being struck by the fact that the dressmakers have been busy utilising the ideas of these blandes and brunettes for their sartorial triumps wherewith to deck the modern elegant. The course the clever couturiere pursues, however is to select five or six portraits or pictures of the same period and commence a process of piracy where the smaller details of the toilette are concerned. Everything is grist which comes to her mill; the shape of the cuffs, the ornament which decorates the turban, or even the manner in which the pleats are manœuvred or the folds are adjusted, are all pressed into service, a combination of these having the effect of an entirely novel creation. The dressmaker of the past may have known her profession from A to Z, but there are larger opportunities nowadays for studying the art of dress in all its bearings and the modern creator can work veritable wonders with a few old prints and her own native wit to help her. Sometimes, however, she deliberately deserts the beautiful for the bizarre and this is specially noticeable in the case of the evening coiffure of the moment. So distasteful is it to the Parisienne to go bareheaded to the theatre that a new coiffure was launched recently at a premiere which, though undoubtedly ugly in many people's eyes, will probably be adopted by a fair number of women nevertheless.

TURBANS TO HIDE THE HAIR.

This consists of a kind of turban fitting closely all over the head from brow to neck, and entirely hiding the hair like a brimless cap. One is inclined to wonder where all the poufs and waves of yesterday could have been so compactly bestowed under this close-fitting envelopment, and how, after the elaborate arrangement of the hair which has for so long held sway, any women could have consented to be swathed and bandaged after the fashion of a well-known portrait of the poet Cowper. Not a vestige of the chignon peeps out from the frame, and for all the surrounding company are able to judge, the wearer might be as bald as the prophet Elisha, while the work of her maid in waving and curling is of course, dispensed with altogether. The material of which the turban in question is made is the finest tulle or mousseline de soie, while to relieve it the scheme of placing a large rose just above the year on either side is one which will probably have a fair measure of success.

A BEAUTIFUL ERMINE COAT.

Even in the realm of fur there are the half-season wraps which are adopted when the heavier garments of peltry are perforce thrown aside. A lovely example which trailed down to the south lately and which will provide ideal protection on cold evenings after the sun has gone down, and when even in the land of mimosa and oleanders sharp frosts often occur, represents a short coat of ermine falling to the hips and cut away slightly from the front. An air of lightness is given to it by some fine white soutache braiding place round the arm-holes at the back and front in the form of an elongated motif, meeting above the arm on the shoulder seam in points. This braiding is worked on a basis of tulle, the fur being cut away to leave it flat and embedded in the middle of the pelt. The same idea was illustrated on the sleeves, the front of the lower arm being composed of the braided net, which reaches to the cuffs, while round the neck and on the small revers is introduced a narrow braided edge.

BLUE GREY OTTOMAN SILK.

Very plain and severe in line are some of the new frocks, and depending more than ever for their success on the figure of the weerer. The very latest cry in demi-toilette styles was illustrated in the case of a frock of pale blue-grey Ottoman silk, in the soft shade of an evening sky before the dusk has yet begun to gather. This was divided into panels by means of insertions of cream tulle, with the Greek key pattern, of which, to all appearances, the couturiere finds it impossible to weary, worked upon it in very fine light soutache while there was no fulness anywhere, although the jupe was sufficiently ample to permit of a petticoat being worn with it. The corsage was high to the throat, with a guimpe of the same soutache tulle, while the sleeves represented a mixture of Ottoman silk and insertion, and were cut a little below the elbow, which for demi-toilette wear in spite of all efforts to the contrary, seems just now to be the favourite length.

PEACOCK-BLUE AND BORDEAUX.

Another original gown—this time intended for afternoon wear—was carried out in fine cashmere in a very charming shade of Bordeaux. The skirt was perfectly plain and sweeping, and cut somewhat square, but quite noticeably fuller than the frocks of the autumn. As regards the sash which was draped tightly round the form, it was carried out in the same shade as the gown, and in Liberty satin, its novelty consisting in the fact that it was hemmed for about two inches in depth on the edge with a band of dull peacock blue, which blended very charmingly with the Bordeaux tone of the gown. Coarse white not covered with a maze of soutache in the same peacock tint provided the upper part of the corsage, which represented a kind of pinafore top, only the neckband and a small yoke being of cream sprigged not to relieve the effect. As a matter of fact, the gown was strikingly typical of the fashion of the moment, and could never be mistaken for anything but a Parisian creation, the conjunction of colour in itself stamping it as the outcome of a Galic mind, and an essentially clever one to boot.

ACCESSORIES FOR THE SPRING.

Ready for the first mild spring day is the little collar of ostrich or marabout, fastened with a bow of satin ribbon at the side or back, and often completed with a shower of tiny satin or silk boules. Light colours are preferred for these charming little accessories, pale grey or natural tints being chosen for the ostrich, and a soft beige shade for the marabout. Probably the demand for them has been created by the hats with enormous crowns designed for spring wear—crowns that lend prodigious width to the head.

BLACK CASHMERE DE SOIE.

Another change which has come about of late is that in the case of most of the dresses designed for day or evening wear, the sleeves are introduced in the same material as the gown itself, and not of net, as heretofore. This does not, of course, apply to the decolletees gowns for grande tenue, but to the high habillee dress so much used in Paris, and which is taken so little into consideration in England. A very elegant gown of black crepe de Chine, representing a case in point, was made in princess fashion, plainly fitting over the hips and bust, and cut in front in the form of a definite "V." This "V" was filled in with a straight piece of embroidery in a number of bright vivid green shades, and was about four inches in depth, while above this occurred a yoke and collar of cream net. The sleeve was of black crepe de Chine, opening below the elbow to show a species of cuff of green embroidery, and below this again a wristband of the net.

WATERED SILK RIBBON WITH FRINGED ENDS.

Novelties in neckwear rank almost in importance with new millinery, and it has been truly said that it is in her manner of covering her neck and waist that a woman establishes or loses her claim to the legion d'honneur of good dressing. A pretty fancy is a ribbon of black watered silk, just as wide as the throat of the wearer, and which is wound round it with the ends crossed behind and brought back to hang down the front. In the centre of the front the ribbon is enriched with some sequin or pearl embroidery, or is caught with a couple of glittering buttons of French paste, in a Louis XVI. design, the ends being finished with a fringe weighty enough to keep them tolerably straight. To be strictly up-to-date, they should reach below the edge of the guimpe, and rest on the stuff of the corsage below. Bows at the neck are coming back to favour, thanks to the growing popularity of the long ribbon strings attached to the new bonnets, and the piquancy of a bow at the throat is not to be disputed. With evening dress, women are returning again to the simple band of black velvet, which is fastened behind without a bow, and which sets off some glittering slide or brooch in a manner which could hardly be improved upon.

GREEN-ROOM GOSSIP.

O. P. QUEUE.

Mr. Mostyn Piggott's remarks at the O. P. Club on queues and messenger boys were so uncomfortably true that nothing short of a miracle of miracles could have saved them from subsequent opposition. Truth is so dreadfully demoralising; for the greater it is, the more desperate the effort to prove it a lie—which of course, is the real meaning of that oft-misunderstood reminder concerning truth and libel. Mr. Mostyn Piggott, dealing in his entertaining address on the unsatisfactory side of the pit and gallery queues, said it was a scandal that little boys should be engaged to stand against stone walls for hours at a stretch, in the biting winter wind, to keep places in the crowd for persons possibly awaiting the time of opening in the cosy lounge of some neighbouring restaurant. And the reply for the defence is that the boys like it.

OVERHEARD AT THE WALDORF HOTEL.

Mr. Mostyn Piggott did not mention the cosy lounge of a neighbouring restaurant; but I do. On a recent deadly night of driving sleet and cutting east wind, two gentlemen were confortably taking their coffee and liqueurs in the luxurious palmeries of the Waldorf Hotel, and thus went a passage of their conversation: "Going to see "Havana," did you say?" "Yes." "Got your seat all right?" "No; going in the pit." "Then, isn't it time you were off?" "Oh, no; there's no hurry, old man. Messenger boy been waiting there an hour or so for me"—waving his hand in the direction of the Gaiety Theatre; "and if he has stood it so far, he can do another half-hour!" And then this sportsman of the pit laughed heartily at the comical notion of the thing, and had another 'cognac' "to keep the cold out."

THE BOYS LIKE IT.

Yes; the boys like it. That is the reply to Mr. Mostyn Piggott's protest. Of course the boys like it! Who that knows anything of boys wants to argue that they "don't" like it? Boys like everything that is bad for them. Boys like breaking the ice of gutter puddles, and stuffing through the freezing slush in thin and broken boots. This, perhaps, is the greatest of all life's joys to them. Boys like hanging over railway bridges at the imminent hazard of diving into the funnels of passing engines. Boys like going out in the cold February rain without their overcoats; indeed, as all parents of boys will, I am sure, readily agree, a mother's chief and most regular duty of domestic life is catching her boys on the door mat, and dragging them back to force them into their overcoats or mackintoshes. Boys like returning from the football or the hockey field with nothing round their necks and nothing much more on their bodies. And boys, of course, like standing outside theatre-doors for hours in perishing weather, for the "sixpence for yourself." (An interested defender of the inhuman custom of getting little boys to do what one dares not do oneself, makes a fine point, as he thinks, with the statement that boys prefer this particular work to running with messages, "for a very good reason?" Have I, I wonder, guessed the inference right off in that allusion to the 'sixpence for yourself'? I most sincerely hope not.)

AN AMIABLE APPEAL.

The boys like it; Quite so. But the question is not, or should not be, "Do the boys like what they do?" but, "Shall we let the boys do what they like?" I am perfectly convinced that the little messenger boys I saw shivering outside the pit doors of a certain theatre the other evening were thoroughly enjoying the sensation of breaking out all over into angry patches of purple; but their enjoyment of the danger did not make the danger good for them. I hate to preach; I hate to prate; I'm no fanatic croaker—as someone said in a "Bab" ballad. It would be wholly out of harmony with the scheme of "M.A.P.," for me to make a disagreeable fuss about anything. But I hope I may most amiably ask all the readers of these columns who are patrons of the pit and gallery to drop the habit, should they have contracted it, of engaging little boys to do all the rough part of their theatre-going for them. In these stressful days of each for himself and the weak to the wall, it is very tempting, I know, to accept without question the luxuries that are the fruit of other people's work and endurance; but it is something worse than "not cricket" to put the risk and burden of pit and gallery playgoing upon the shivering shoulders of a small boy—no matter how that small boy may like it! . . . There! I have made my little speech in support of Mr. Mostyn Piggott's and if I retire to my corner amid loud jeers instead of loud cheers, I shall at all events find consolation in the certain knowledge that a mistake has been made, or that there is something wrong with the acoustics!

MONSIEUR BEAUCAIRE AGAIN.

Mr. Lewis Waller's sudden announcement of his intention to revive "Monsieur Beaucaire" must have come as a great surprise to all who were present on the first night of Mr. Ronald MacDonald's drama, "The Chief of Staff," and contributed their share to the enthusiasm of its reception. There never was a Waller play so rapturously received as Mr. MacDonald's. The curtain after the third act was raised so many times upon the agreeable spectacle of Mr. Lewis Waller, as the gallant Colonel Stephen Cavendish, gracefully acknowledging the admiration of the audience for his skill with the revolver, that the critics in front got dazed with the task of counting, and were severally responsible for the appearance in next morning's papers of five different totals. First-night audiences are generally supposed to be cold and critical and hard to please; and yet nothing could have exceeded the warmth and enthusiasm of the first-night audience at the Lyric Theatre, in whose dress-circle, even, there were well-dressed people who, at the end of each act, actually leant forward and gave vent to prolonged roars of delight. I have never known a play so wildly applauded from beginning to end; a hero and heroine so cheered and congratulated; an author so lustily called for. And yet, after a few brief nights, "The Chief of Staff" is tumbled into the limbo of things forgotten.

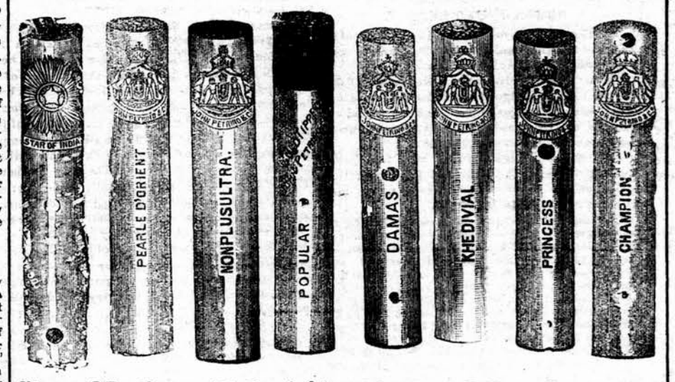
MR. MACDONALD'S HARD LUCK.

What was wrong with "The Chief of Staff" as a Waller play? In what, as such, was is lacking? How could it have been made, and who could have made it more Wallerish than it was? And if it was not what the people wanted, how came it to be received with such tremendous enthusiasm? "Is it not rather a pity," asks Mr. Henry Arthur Jones, "that under existing conditions a play which does not hit the public taste at once—I mean on its first representation—is practically doomed to complete oblivion?" To that I would answer, had the question been put to me and not to a representative of the "Daily Telegraph," that it is more than rather a pity when complete oblivion is swift doom of a play which "does" hit the public taste at once. In the first case the suffering author is at once put out of his agony. In the second, he is given false hope; he is led to believe, as Mr. MacDonald must have been led to believe that he has written the play of the season. And then, almost as soon as he has shaken hands with himself over his good luck, the newspapers circulate the depressing information that the manager has decided to cut his loss at once and to revive an old "popular success."

PROMISING ASSOCIATIONS.

There exist so many reasons why "The Chief of Staff" should have been a success. They are not all solid reasons, true; some of them having their birth merely in "happy augury." For instance, Mr. Ronald MacDonald, being a son of the novelist of that ilk, might have been supposed to know as well as most modern writers of stage fiction how to construct a particularly well-fitting character for an actor whose heroes are all, in a sense, of the novel type. Then, again, he has an intimate working acquaintance with plays of the heroic sort; and, still again—though I whh admit—Mr. MacDonald is the husband of Miss Constance Robertson, and Miss Constance Robertson is the niece of no less a dramatic lion than the late T. W. Roberston! Further there is the fact to consider, side by side with the remembrance of the picturesque militarism of "The Chief of Staff," that the author's wife's father, Captain Harry Robertson, was the inventor of the famous musical ride, always so splendid a feature of our military tournaments. But these, of course, are reflections of the airiest and the idlest. The main fact is that "The Chief of Staff" has, in spite of itself, failed to attract; and the next main fact is that it does not do to put faith in first-night enthusiastically-favourable verdicts. Here's wishing Mr. Ronald MacDonald better luck next time!

HIGH CLASS CIGARETTES.



Star of India per 100 Rs.	4-0	Gold Tipped Popular, per 100 Rs.	2-8
Princess " "	3-0	Non Plus Ultra ... "	2-8
Pearled' Orient," "	3-4	Khedivial ... "	2-0
Damas " "	2-4	Champion ... "	1-8

MANUFACTURED BY
JOHN PETRINO & Co.,
BOMBAY, CALCUTTA, & LAHORE.

THE DEVELOPMENT OF THE
REMINGTON
Is the History of the Writing Machine.

MODEL 10. WITH COLUMN SELECTOR — MODEL 11. WITH BUILT-IN TABULATOR
NEW MODELS 10 AND 11. NOW READY.
IMPROVED MODELS OF No. 7 AND No. 8 ALSO AVAILABLE.
REMINGTON TYPEWRITER COMPANY,
LONDON AND NEW YORK.
BRANCHES IN INDIA.—Calcutta, Bombay, Madras, Allahabad, Dacca, Nagpur.
REPRESENTATIVES AT.—Simla, Lahore, Rangoon, Colombo.
75, Hornby Road, BOMBAY.

HORLICK'S
MALTED MILK (In Powder form.)
The Ideal Food for all ages.
When weary and tired—take HORLICK'S, and get that feeling of fitness.
Take HORLICK'S from birth and live to a vigorous old age.
SUSTAINS—NOURISHES—BUILDS UP.
As a beverage HORLICK'S surpasses all alcoholic drinks, as it recuperates without giving any reaction, and is delicious to take, especially when iced. Children maintain their health and resist disease—and do not waste away when fed on HORLICK'S MALTED MILK.
NO COOKING—ADD WATER ONLY—READY IN AN INSTANT.
Sold in three sizes by all Stores, Bazaars, &c.
KEEPS IN ANY CLIMATE—ALWAYS SWEET AND PURE.
HORLICK'S MALTED MILK CO., SLOUGH, BUCKS, ENGLAND.

THE MODERN
KEYLESS LEVER WATCH
MADE IN THREE SIZES. NICKEL AND SILVER CASES.

NICKEL SILVER CASES, Rs. 22 and Rs. 23.
STERLING SILVER CASES, Rs. 30 to Rs. 38.
WEST END WATCH Co.,
11, HORNBY ROAD, BOMBAY.

Clean Cool Comfort for the Skin.

Nature's secret for a clean healthy skin is ICILMA NATURAL WATER—this wonderful water contains an absolutely new principle that does away with the necessity for greasy or starchy skin foods, glycerine, herbs or essences. The Icilma principle is to so cleanse and stimulate the natural energy of the skin that this is able to resist heat, cold or age.
Icilma
(pronounced—eye-silma).
All Icilma Toilet preparations are made with Icilma Natural Water and for giving tone and transparency to the skin, preventing and curing irritations from cold, wind, heat or insect bites, and after shaving they are supreme. Nothing else known will give the same clean cool comfort, healthy transparency and velvety softness as Icilma.
ICILMA NATURAL WATER.
ICILMA FLUOR CREAM.
ICILMA SOAP. ICILMINE
Of all good Chemists and Stores.
ICILMA CO., Ld., London, E.C., England.

WILL FORMS of DIFFERENT KINDS Price 1 Anna. Can be had at A. H. Bombay Co. &c.

Good Pianos
At Moderate Prices
For SALE
For HIRE
and on the
Easy Payment System.
S. Rose & Co. can offer you a first class selection of Pianos by Steinway, Brinsmead, Knake, Erard, Collard, Bechstein, Schiedmayer, Allison, etc., etc.
All Specially Built for India
Telegrams "ROSEBUD," Bombay.
FORT, BOMBAY.
S. ROSE & CO.

PROVED BY 100 YEARS USE.
DR ROBERTS'
POOR MAN'S FRIEND
OINTMENT
FOR SKIN DISEASES AND WOUNDS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION
DR ROBERTS
ALTERATIVE PILLS
FOR SKIN DISEASES
AND ALL DISORDERS OF THE STOMACH & LIVER.
OF ALL CHEMISTS 1/1½ & 2/9 EACH
BEACH & BARNICOTT LD BRIDPORT.

Does Residence Abroad tend to Deterioration of the Hair?

It is a remarkable and singular fact that in nine cases out of ten those whose lives have been spent in the Colonies suffer in a very evident manner from various forms of hair degeneration. Compare the average head of hair of the Colonist with that of the dweller in the British Isles, and you will find that bald heads are more prevalent, grey hair more abundant, and also that the scalp exhibits various degrees of hair deterioration rarely met with in the home country.

Scanty locks resulting from Colonial life can be avoided.

Extremes of heat and cold, changes of temperature, less settled habits of life, have all a more or less dominant influence in producing these conditions; and both men and women alike are subject to the distressing and marring effects caused by lack of abundant and healthy heads of hair.

Whether regarded from a social, physical, or business point of view, unhealthy or neglected hair is nothing more or less than a calamity; and it behoves anyone so afflicted to take prompt and efficacious measures for the strengthening, preserving, and re-vitalising of such a prominent feature.

Yet, in the case of both women and men, what is generally done? There is either a total indifference or neglect of the hair, or an injudicious resort to doubtful methods of resuscitation. Generally speaking, apathy is the more pronounced.

It cannot be too well known that all weak hair conditions, all lack of hair urility, all form of hair disease can be remedied by the adoption of the "Harlene" treatment.

Edwards' "Harlene" is the greatest of all hair tonics and restoratives, and no matter whether you are bald or grey, whether your hair is patchy, falling out, brittle, lustreless, scurfy or greasy, it can be implicitly relied upon to renew all the former healthiness, abundance and good looks of the hair. Edwards' "Harlene" is the popular remedy, not only with the general public, but in all social circles—indeed "Harlene" may be termed the Royal hair restorer, for numbers of Royal families have used it with the greatest success.

To-day you may test its merits, fully and freely, for the proprietors are wishful that all sufferers from hair decay and weakness should be acquainted with its remarkable powers. Sign and send in the coupon below and a full supply will be willingly forwarded you.

Afterwards you can purchase "Harlene" from any Chemist or Stores.

FORM OF APPLICATION.
To EDWARDS' "HARLENE" Co.,
Dear Sirs, 95-6, High Holborn, London, W.C.
Please forward me booklet, directions and necessary supply of "HARLENE" for one week's free test of this preparation as a hair drill.
I enclose 3 penny stamps to cover carriage.
Name.....
Address.....

ROWLAND'S
KALYDOR
FOR THE SKIN
COOLING, REFRESHING, SOOTHING
To the FACE and ARMS in hot weather; prevents Freckles, Tan, Sunburn, Redness, Roughness; heals insect bites, irritation, etc., and produces SOFT, FAIR, DELICATE SKIN. Warranted Harmless; its genuineness assured by the official stamp. Bottles, 2s. 3d. 4 6s. 9d., of stores; Chemists and
ROWLAND'S, 67, HATTON GARDEN, LONDON.

CARLTON WHISKY

FINEST HIGHLAND MALT
11 YEARS OLD
RICHARD MATHEWS & Co. LD.
LONDON.
Obtainable of all Leading Merchants throughout the World.

BENGER'S
FOOD
Benger's Food, prepared with fresh new milk, is all food.
It is distinguished from others by the ease with which it can be digested and absorbed. It can be served prepared to suit the exact physical condition of the person for whom it is intended.
Benger's Food is for infants, invalids, and all whose digestive powers have become weakened through illness or advancing age
Benger's Food is sold in tins by Chemists, etc., everywhere.

COMMERCIAL NEWS.

LONDON MARKETS.

LONDON, MAR. 10, 1909.] [BOMBAY, MAR. 11, 1909.

FINANCIAL.

	Rates.	Plus.	Minus.
2½ per cent. Consols... ...	84 1/8		1/8
do. Rentes	99		1/4
3½ do. Sterling Loan ...	96 3/4	1/16	
3½ do. Govt. Securities....	82 1 8	un	chgd
*Bar Silver in London ...	23 3/16		1/8
do. do. 2 months' bonds	23 1/4		1/8
do. in New York ..	59 3/8		1/4
Exchange on London at Paris...	25·23 1/2	1/2	
do. do. Berlin....	20·50	un	chgd
do. do. do. New York.	4·89 1/8		1/8
Discount Bank of England Rate.	3 p.c.	Since 14th Jan 09	
do Short London Bills			
3 months' sight.	2 3/16	un	chgd
do. Indian Bank Bills			
6 months' sight...	2	un	chgd
do. 3 months' Fine Trade Bills...	2 3/4	un	chgd
do. 6 months' Fine Trade Bills ...	2 7/8	un	chgd
Interest Day-to-day Loans ...	2 5/8	un	chgd
do. 7-day Market Loans...	2 5/8	un	chgd

Amount paid into the Bank of England £225,000.

Exchange on India, 30 days' sight (Bank's buying rate) ... 1s. 3 25-32d. unchgd.

Bar Gold (per oz.).—77s. 9d. unchgd.

* Closing Tone of Silver.—Quiet but steady.

London, March 10.

At the Periodical Biddings for Council Bills on India to-day for Rs. 30,00,000.

Rs. 3,10,000 were allotted to Calcutta.
Rs. 8,80,000 were allotted to Bombay.
Rs. 3,10,000 were allotted to Madras.

Rs. 15,60,000

Tenders on Calcutta at 1s. 3 29-32d. (Min. Rate) Received 13 per cent. above that rate in full.

Tenders on Bombay at 1s. 3 29-32d. (Min. Rate) Received 13 per cent. above that rate in full.

Average rates of allotment, Calcutta & Bombay, 15·91.

TELEGRAPHIC TRANSFERS :—

Rs. 4,20,000 were allotted to Calcutta.
Rs. 9,20,000 were allotted to Bombay.
Rs. 1,00,000 were allotted to Madras.

Rs. 14,40,000

Tenders on Calcutta at 1s. 3 15-16d. (Min. Rate) Received 13 per cent. above that rate in full.

Tenders on Madras at 1s. 3 15-16d. (Min. Rate) Received 13 per cent. above that rate in full.

Average rates of allotment Calcutta & Bombay 15·91.

Total amount of Bills sold during the week ending Tuesday evening including last Public Sale..... Rs. 30,00,000.

Amount to be allotted next week ...Rs. 50,00,000.

EXTRA ALLOTMENTS :—

Bills on Bombay, Rs. 3,00,000 at 1s. 3 15-16d.

COTTON.

LIVERPOOL :—

Spots ... ... Fair demand.
Futures ... ... Quiet.
East Indian ... ... Quiet.
Manchester — ... ... Quiet
Total Sales ... ... 6,000 bales.
Sold on Speculation and for Export ...530 „
Imports ... ... 19,000 „
Mid-Americans ... ... 5·13+01
Egyptian F. G. F. Brown ... 8 1-16 unchgd.

Future Delivery Prices!—

Mar.-Apl.	Apl.-May	May-June	June-July	July-Aug
5·03	5·02	5·01	5·04	5·05
—02	—02	—02	—02	—02
Aug.-Sept.	Sept.-Oct.	Oct.-Nov.	Nov.-Dec.	
5·00	4·96	4·92	4·90	
—01	—01	—02	—02	

NEW YORK :—

Receipts at U. S. Ports ... ... 20,000 Bales.
Do. do. last year ... ... 13,000 „
Exports to Great Britain ... 1,000 „
Do to Continent ... ... 8,000 „
Spot Cotton—9·85—unchgd

Futures—Month of May 9·50 unchgd. } Declined early owing to unfavorable cables and advanced later on firm southern spot market and improved demand.
Do. do. July 9·43+01 }

NEW ORLEANS :—

Spot Cotton—9 1-2 unchgd.
Futures—Month of May ... 9·51—01
Do. do. July ... 9·66+01

Closing Tone of Spot.—Steady.

WHEAT.

White Choice Karachi, C.I.F. 41—April-May—London—Sellers—Canal.

Red Karachi F.A.Q. 39—May-June—Hull—Done Canal.

SOUTH AMERICAN.

Rosario Santa Fe.-62lbs.—38½ March-April—Sellers—Dull.

Rosario Santa Fe.-62lbs.—38½ April-May—Sellers—Dull.

Barletta Russa.—62 1-2lbs.—38¾ April-May—Sellers—Dull.

SEEDS.

Rapeseed :—

Yellow Gujrat, per 416 lbs., 85 o/o ex-ship 43 1/2 April-May—Dunkirk—Value—Canal.

Brown Cawnpore, per 416 lbs. 85 per cent. ex-ship 33 7/3—April-May.—Hamburg—Done—Canal.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Coffee :

In New York Fair Rio (No. 7 quality).—9 1-4 unchgd.

Rubber :—

Para Rubber 5s. 1 3-4 Value.

Beef and Mutton Tallow :—

Finest Australian Beef Tallow ... ... 32s.
„ „ Mutton Tallow ... ... 34s.
General tone of Tallow Auction ... ...Quiet.

BOMBAY MARKETS.

THURSDAY EVENING.] [11TH MARCH, 1909.

IMPORTS OF TREASURE.

Packages.	Value.	From	Importer.
	Rs.		
1 Bundle Rupees	1,000	Dubai ...	M. Mackenzie & Co.
1 Bundle sov.....	800		
Gold coins	168	Linga ...	M. M. Saeed.
Rupees	2,032		
3 Bundles sov ...	4,012		
Gold coins.....	1,577	Kowait ...	
Rupees	2,710		
7 Packages sov...	1,050		Sundry Importers.
Rupees	13,290	Bahrein ...	
55 Packages sov.	2,39,392		
Gold coins	1,02,981	Jeddah ...	
Rupees	55,644		
Gold Bullion...	1,100		
6 cases sovereigns	15,000		
Rupees	15,000	Jeddah ...	B & P S N Co
2 cases sovereigns	28,050		
Gold coins.....	31,852	Jeddah ...	H A A Reza

FINANCIAL.

Bank Rates :—

Bank of England...2½ per cent. from 14th Jan
Bank of Bengal ... 8 per cent. „ 25th „
Bank of Bombay... 7 per cent. „ 14th „
Bank of Madras ... 8 per cent. „ 28th „

Money :—

The Bank of Bengal cash balance is Rs. 6 lacs up.

Exchange :—

Council bills were sold yesterday at 1s. 3 29-32d. on demand and 1s. 3 15-16 for telegraphic. The amount to be offered next week has been raised to Rs. 50 lacs. The exchange market opened steady at 1s. 3 29-32d. T.T. and 1s. 3 15-16 on demand was obtainable, but there are few buyers. Credits are very scarce and bills for the mail can be placed at 1s. 4 1-16d. 3 months' sight. Far Eastern rates are weaker.

We quote :—

T. T. on London ... 1s. 3 29-32d.
Demand Draft ... 1s. 3 29-32d. to 15-16d.
Credits—2 months' sight .. 1s. 4 3-32d. to 1-16d.
Do 6 months' sight... 1s. 4 5-32d.
Do 3 months' sight—France 169
Do 3 months' sight—Marks 137 3/4
Hongkong—30 days' sight ... 129
Yokohama—30 days' sight ... 151 3-4
Shanghai—30 days' sight ... 170 1/4

Government Paper :—

The market opened to-day at 93 9-16 for ready and the Settlement and closes unchanged. There has been very little business doing either for ready or forward. Calcutta market is steady at 93 1-2 ready and 93 5-8 for delivery forward in a month.

We quote :—

Cash ... ... Rs. 93·9
1st Settlement ... ... „ 93·9

Bullion :—

On Wednesday Bar silver in London closed 1-8 down at 23 3-16 for spot and 23 1-4 for two months' delivery. New York was 1-4 down at 59 3-8. Locally the market opened quiet at 59 9-16 and is 1-16 down at the close. Forward rates are noted below. Bar Gold is steady.

We quote :—

	Rs.	a.	p.
English Bar Gold	24	4	0
Australian Bar Gold	14	3	0
Bombay Bar Gold	14	1	0
English Shield Sovereigns	15	4	0
English Dragon Sovereigns	15	3	0
Silver ex Duty—Ready	59	8	0
Ditto 1st Settlement ...	59	8	0
Ditto 2nd Settlement ...	59	10	0

COTTON.

Market Report :

On opening this morning there was an easier feeling in the market and good Broach was quoted Rs. 233 1-2. Contract rates for other description were also rather easier, and there was some enquiry for Khanganm Akola and Bengals but few sellers could be found. At the close good Broach is Re. 1 lower while other rates are steady and almost unchanged.

For ready cotton there was only a moderate demand by shippers and mills and sales are reported as 4,000 bales.

QUOTATIONS :—

	Rs.	Delivery.
Fine M. G. Broach	238	Mar.
Good M. G. Broach	231 1/2	„
Fine M. G. Nagpur-Kampti ...	218	„
Fine M. G. Damanganm-Pulgaon ...	212	„
Fine M. G. Khanganm-Akola ...	210	„
Fine M. G. Amraoti...	210	„
Fine M. G. Muttia	204	„
F. G. M. G. Khandeish	197 1 2	„
Fine M. G. Khandeish	2?3	„
Fine M. G. Bengals	205	„
F. G. H. G. Bengals	193	„
Good Westerns	220	May.
Good Saw Ginned Dharwar. ...	234	„
Good M. G. Coompta	249	„

Liverpool Opener :—

Opening Tone ... ... Dull.
Estimated Sales ... ... 7,000 bales.
Total Imports ... ... 23,000 „

Future Delivery Prices :—

Mar-Apl.	Apl.-May	May-June	June-July
5·02	5·02	5·04	5·04
unchgd.	unchgd.	unchgd.	unchgd.
July-Aug.	Aug.-Sept.	Sept.-Oct.	Oct.-Nov.	Nov.-Dec.
5·05	5·00	4·96	4·92	4·90
unchgd.	unchgd.	unchgd.	unchgd.	unchgd.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Linseed :—

Prices are unchanged and the market is quiet with little doing.

We quote :—

Ready ... ... Rs. 7 7 0 B. T.
April-May ... ... „ 7 12 6 B. T.

Rapeseed :—

The market is quiet and prices are easier. We quote as under :—

Ready Brown Kutni Rs. 6 6 0 B. T.
April-May Brown Delhi,... „ 7 6 0 B. T.
Mar-April, Yellow Guzerat „ 7 6 0 B. T.

Gingellyseed :—

There is still a very poor demand, and the market is quiet and unchanged.

We quote :—

Bold White 85 per cent ... Rs. 44 0 0
Muggia ... ... „ 44 8 0
Yellow Hingunghat ... „ 53 0 0
Black Kutni ... ... „ 38 0 0

Castorseed :—

Ready Rs. 29 0 0 Mar.-Apl. Rs. 5 13 0 R. T.
Tone—Quiet.

Poppyseed :—

April-May ... ... Rs. 9 12 0 R. T.
Tone—Quiet.

Cottonseed :—

Ready ... ... Rs. 24 0 0
Tone—Quiet.

Mowraseed :—

Rs. 7 4 0 R. T.
Tone—Quiet.

Groundnuts—

Ready ... ... Rs. 37 8 0
Tone—Quiet but steady.

WHEAT—

White Delhi Apl-May ... ... Rs. 5 11 6 R. T.
White Pessi Apl.-May 85 p.c. ... „ 5 15 0 „
Tone—Steady.

THE SHARE MARKET.

The Share Market is closed to-day owing to the death of a broker.

RECEIPTS.

The following are the receipts of Cotton and Produce into Bombay for the 24 hours ending 6 p. m. yesterday :—

Cotton	14,354 bales.
Wheat	2,881 cwts.
Linseed	175 1 „
Rape, Rai, &c, ...	2,133 „
Gingellyseed	3,538 „
Poppyseed...	241 „
Groundnuts	693 „
Castorseed...	6,172 „
Rice	5,341 „
Myrabollams	7,628 „
Cottonseed	13,874 „
Mowrasseed...	Nil
Gram	3,140 „
Joowar	4,705 „
Maize	Nil

BENGAL SHARE MARKET.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, MARCH 10.

To-day's share sale transactions here include Kulustore Coal 2'10, auction ; also ordinary sales as follows:—Baraboni, 18'12; Bhalgora, 19'4; Gopalichuck, 12; Jumoni, 10; Kasoonda, 40'12; New Beerbhoom; 41'8; Standard, 17; Raneegunge, 19'8 ; Sendra, 12'8 ; New Tetturiya 8'4; Teculmuri, 9'4; Alliance Jute (Preference), 95; Barnagore Jute (Ordinary), 60; and Clive Jute Debentures, 102½.

Government Paper is quoted at 93'9, and Exchange on Demand is 1s 3 15-16d.

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANK.

SEMI-ANNUAL REPORT.

The Directors submit a general statement of the affairs of the bank, and balance sheet for the half-year ending December 31, 1908.

The net profits for that period, including dols. 2,065,774·81, balance brought forward from last account, after paying all charges, deducting interest paid and due, and making provision for bad and doubtful accounts, amount to dols. 5,644,125·65.

The Directors recommend the transfer of dols. 500,000 from the profit and loss account to credit of the silver reserve fund, which fund will then stand at dols. 14,500,000.

After making this transfer and deducting remuneration to Directors there remains for appropriation dols. 5,129,125.65 out of which the Directors recommend the payment of a dividend of two pounds sterling per share, viz t £240,000 and a bonus of five shillings sterling per share, viz. : £30,000 amounting in all to £270,000, which at 1s. 8d. the rate of the day, will absorb, dols. 3,122,891.57.

The balance dols. 2,006,234·08 to be carried to new profit and loss account.

Directors.—The Honourable Mr. W. J. Gresson has been elected Chairman for the year 1909, and Mr. H. E. Tomkins, Deputy Chairman.

Mr R. Shewan, Mr. E. Shellim and the Honourable Mr. H. A. W. Slade retire in rotation and being eligible for re-election offer themselves accordingly. The Directors very much regret to have to record the death of their colleague Mr. C. G. R. Broderson last October. Mr. H. A. Siebs has been invited to fill the vacancy : this appointment requires confirmation at this meeting.

Auditors.—The accounts have been audited by Mr. W. Hutton Potts and Mr. J. W. C. Bonnar, who offer themselves for re-election.

THE CHARTERED BANK.

The Bombay Agent of the above Bank is in receipt of a telegram from our London Office intimating that at the approaching meeting of the Shareholders the Directors will recommend a dividend for the past half-year at the rate of fifteen per cent per annum, free of income tax, and a bonus of 10 per cent. to Office Establishment. They will also recommend that £50,000 be added to reserve fund (which will then stand at £1,575,000), £25,000 be written off Bank Premises Account, and £134,000 carried forward as undivided profit.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LTD.

The Bank has received a telegraphic advice that at the half-yearly meeting held in Yokohama on the 10th instant, a dividend of 12 per cent. per annum was declared for the six months ending December 31, 1908; Yen. 400,000, being placed to reserve and Yen. 1 140,000, carried forward.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY LT.-COL. LOUIS P. RUSSELL, COMMANDING, B. V. A.

Bombay, 12th March.

583 DRILLS.

No. 1 and 2 Companies.—6" B.L.C. Gun and Battery Drill for the Gatsers Teams, at Mahaluxmi Fort on Saturday, the 13th instant, at 5 p. m.

Dress.—Khaki and Helmets.

584 PRACTICE.

No. 1 and 2 Companies will fire their Elementary and Service Instructional Practice from the 6" B. L. C. Gun at Mahaluxmi on Sunday, the 14th instant parade at 10-30 a.m.

Dress.—Khaki and Helmets.

As it is positive that practice will be carried out on the 14th and 21st instant, it is hoped that every member, including reservists will turn out.

581 INSPECTIONS.

The G. O. C. and Inspector Coast Defences India will inspect the Corps at Mahaluxmi on Sunday the 21st March.

Every member including reservists, must attend this parade or if sickness prevents obtain a Medical Certificate.

536 INSPECTIONS.

The Inspector General of Volunteers in India will inspect the Corps (Nos. 1 and 2 and E E. Companies) in the Town Hall Compound on Monday the 15th inst. parade at the Head-Quarters at 6-36 p.m.

Dress.—Khaki and Caps belt, bayonet, pouch and Rifle with sling. Rifles and side arms can be obtained at Head-Quarters for those who have not already drawn them.

Inspection.—After inspecting the E. E. Company last Thursday evening on Middle Ground, General Greenfield G. O. C. Bombay Brigade expressed himself very pleased indeed with the work done by the Company and Congratulated all hands for their keen interest and especially for the excellent term o f for all night runs, the muster being 33, he was glad to add on the authority of the I. S. D. that the technical knowledge of the Company was all that could be desired.

E. P. CUDLIP, Lieut R. A.,
Adjt., B. V. A.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY LIEUT.-COLONEL R. W. L. DUNLOP, V. D.

Bombay, 12th March.

807. Detail for the week ending 13th instant :—

To-day Friday the 12th instant.—"H" Coy Parade on Coy parade ground at 4-30 p. m.

808. Church Parade.—Sunday the 14th instant.—The Battalion will parade for Divine Service. Fall in at Sir Richard Temple's Statue at 5-45 p.m.

Dress.—Drill Order, Uniform, Helmets and Rifles. Medals to be worn.

809. The battalion will parade at 6-30 p. m. on Tuesday the 16th instant on the Oval for inspection by the Inspector General of Volunteers in India.

Dress.—Drill order, Caps.

810. Medals.—Applications for Volunteer Long Service Medals should reach Adjutant's Office by the 15th instant.

811. Parades.—Parades will be held daily (except Saturdays and Sundays) at 6 p.m. at St. Mary's College, Byculla and at 7-30 a. m. outside the Gymkhana for all Volunteers who have not yet attended 9 drills. The Commanding Officer trusts that all Volunteers who are as yet non-efficients will make an effort to attend.

812. Rifle Meeting.—Match No. 13.—Marching Competition for Adults will be held on the 14th instant from Kurla to Santa Cruz.

Train leaves Victoria Terminus at 6-45 p.m.

Cadet Marching Competition from Kurla to Ghat Kopar on the morning of 17th March, Train leaves Victoria Terminus at 6-15 a.m.

Matches 14 and 17.—Bayley Coy Challenge Shield and Highland Challenge Cup will take place at Ghat Kopar on 21st March.

813. Leave.—The Commanding Officer has been pleased to grant leave of absence from 11th March to 31st October 1909, to No. 6367 Vol. A. S. Campbell, "G" Coy.

814. All members who have not yet completed the individual matches may do so after the Cadet marching competition at Ghat Kopar on Wednesday 17th inst. Firing for these matches will probably commence about 9 a. m.

815. Musketry.—The Rifle Range at Ghat Kopar will be available for Class Firing on the following mornings :—

Saturday the 13th
Monday the 15th
Tuesday the 16th
Thursday the 18th
Friday the 19th and Saturday the 20th inst,

Train leaves Victoria Terminus at 6-15 a.m.

A. L. CARTWRIGHT, Capt.,
Adjt., B. V. R.

THE Anti-Tea Duty League is preparing to oppose any suggested increase in the duty on tea in the coming Budget proposals. It is pointed out that the League rendered the Chancellor of the Exchequer assistance during his contest in Carnarvon at the request of his agent.

THE LAST OF THE OXFORD HALLS.

WHEN the late Principal of the now defunct St. Mary Hall at Oxford was asked to explain his position to the University Commissioners he is recorded to have replied : "I am the keeper of a licensed lodging-house whose licence has not been revoked for over five hundred years," The remark expressed aptly enough the historical position of the ancient Halls, writes "R. S. R." in a Home contemporary for their history takes us back to the earliest days of University discipline. The later mediæval Universities have Foundation Bulls and Charters from Popes and Bishops and Kings; the older Universities may answer, with Topsy, that they were never made, they growed. A University began by being a more or less informal society of learned men, old and young, and it was only by degrees that the younger became definitely the pupils of the older, subject to examinations and to a very mild discipline. They lived much as do students in a Scottish University to-day, without any kind of regulation affecting their conduct outside the lecture-room. There were obviously grave dangers in the presence of so many youths in a mediæval town, for to the moral dangers of modern life there were added bodily risks which it is difficult for us to realise. The members of a University were all clerks, not necessarily destined for the priesthood, but possessing minor orders and with them the legal privileges of clerkship. They were disliked by the townsmen among whom they lived ; for not only did they possess the ordinary clerical privileges, but as time went on the University, especially at Oxford, acquired extensive privileges to the prejudice of the citizens, until, in Dr. Rashdall's words, "the town of Oxford was practically governed by the University." The citizens had their revenge in assaults (not always unprovoked) on stray students, and for this and other reasons it became desirable for younger members of the University to reside together.

Thus arose the ancient Halls of the University. They had no special buildings; any lodging-house would do; they had few or no rules; the members elected their head and dismissed him when they chose. It was usual to select for the headship a Master of Arts who could watch the interests of the Hall in the councils of the University, and in course of time the University itself insisted on his being a graduate. The development of the system of Halls into the system of Colleges was the work of the pious donor. He had grown tired of endowing monasteries, and he found in these modest abodes of learning a means of enriching Church and State. But we are not here concerned with the foundation of Merton College or with the changes which led from the mere endowment of a lodging house to the erection of a noble structure like Wykeham's New College, the earliest complete collegiate building extant in Oxford.

The Halls were originally very numerous ; it was so very simple a matter to start one. As time went on it became less simple, for the University gradually acquired powers over them, made restrictions on their membership, and as their autonomy diminished their numbers decreased. Large numbers of them were bought up by College founders ; thus, in founding New College, Wykeham purchased Chimney Hall, Little Hammer Hall, Maiden Hall, Sheldе Hall, Mariothall, Bolehall, and Spaldyng Court, and Dr. Rashdall regards this as an unusually small number of displaced Halls. There is another type of Hall besides that of which we have spoken. The great monasteries began to build Halls and Colleges for the use of their own younger members, and an attempt was even made to unite secular and regular clergy in one Hall, although the jealousy between them was too great to render it successful. Portions of these monastic Halls are still in existence; the old buildings of Worcester College are part of the Benedictine. Foundation of Gloucester Hall; Trinity still possesses a room used by the Benedictines of Durham College; and the Canterbury Quadrangle of Christ Church occupies the site and preserves the name of another Benedictine foundation. These monastic Halls, like the Colleges themselves, displaced many of the Halls with which we are here concerned, and the difference between the two types of Hall must be clearly recognised.

By the date of the Reformation only a few of the old Halls were left, and the destruction of the monastic Halls did not lead to any increase in their number, for the creation of new Halls was forbidden. The Halls which continued to survive were St. Alban's Hall, New Inn Hall, Broadgates Hall, Hart Hall, Magdalen Hall, St. Mary Hall, and St. Edmund Hall. Of these, Broadgates Hall developed into Pembroke College early in the seventeenth century, and, after a chequered history, Hart Hall and Magdalen Hall are now represented by Hertford College. When the Commission of 1877 began its work Magdalen Hall had been for three years absorbed in Hertford College, and there remained St. Alban's Hall, New Inn Hall, St. Mary Hall, and St. Edmund Hall. They had property, although it was not under their own control, and they had so far lost their ancient autonomy that the Chancellor possessed the right of appointing their Principals, except in the case of St. Edmund Hall, whose Principal was appointed by Queen's. They all possessed buildings, and had become institutions with as much right to a permanent existence as the Colleges themselves. Their buildings were coveted by neighbouring Colleges, and the Commission sacrificed St. Alban's Hall to needs of Merton, and St. Mary Hall to the needs of Oriel. In both cases, if the Hall was to be destroyed, the College to which it was given had great and ancient claims on it, and the arrangement was at least appropriate. The same cannot be said of the Commissioners' gift of New Inn Hall to Balliol. St. Alban's Hall ceased to exist in 1881, New Inn Hall in 1887, and St. Mary Hall, on the death of its Principal, Dr. Chase, in 1902. There remains St. Edmund Hall a foundation among the very oldest in the University. Since the Reformation it has been in some kind of dependence on Queen's College and the Commissioners decided that on the occurrence of a vacancy in the Principalship St. Edmund Hall should cease to have any independent existence. If the scheme of the Commissioners should ever come into operation its government will be under the control of the Provost and Fellows of Queen's; its Principal will be invariably a Fellow of Queen's; and its inmates will be twenty-four under-graduates each receiving £25 a year from Queen's College. No vacancy has occurred since the date of the Commission for the present distinguished Principal Canon Edward Moore has held office for forty-four years.

Both the Hall and the College dislike the scheme of the Commission, for when, in 1903, Canon Moore indicated an intention of resigning, Queen's College proposed to annex St. Edmund Hall as Oriel had annexed St. Mary's and the proposal was vetoed by the University. The Hall is now determined to fight for its existence, and there has certainly been since 1877 a great change of opinion as to the wisdom of the step which the Commissioners then took partly owing to their love of uniformity and centralisation, and partly because of not unreasonable anxiety about the future of institutions almost entirely dependent on undergraduates' fees. The recent history of St. Edmund Hall is a strong argument that the Commissioners were in error. It combines cheapness with the advantages of collegiate life ; it is more than full, and the majority of its members read for an honours degree. In 1907 ten of its members obtained a degree in an Honour School ; in 1908 nine. It possesses its own chapel, a valuable library and dining hall, and its own Junior Common Room, and boat, football, cricket, tennis, and debating clubs.

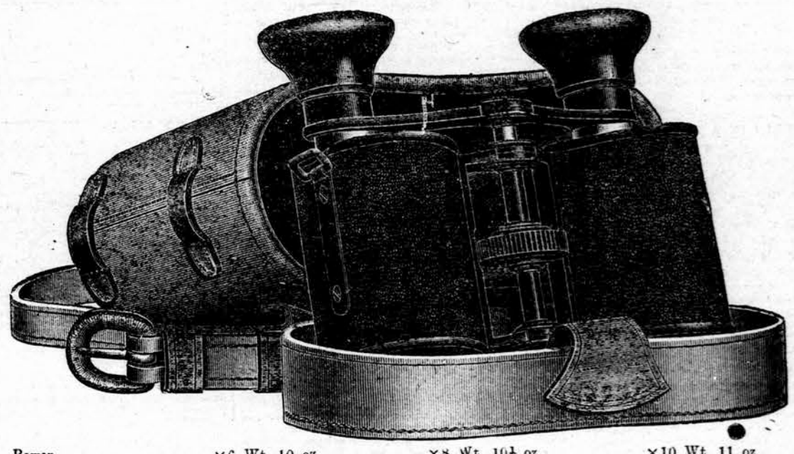
Why should so useful an institution, whose existence meets so remarkably the demands of recent university reformers, be doomed to extinction ? Its members, cannot find any good reason, and they are making an effort to obtain a small endowment, and to persuade Queen's College and the University to help them to altar the Commissioners' scheme. They have themselves raised over £2,000, and they appeal to the public for further assistance. They base their claim on the now unique character of the institution, on the service it has rendered to education for six centuries on its vigorous modern life and on the opportunity it affords for the residence of poor men at Oxford. The circular they have issued signed by the Principal and the Vice Principal (the Rev. S. L. Ollard), seems to make out a strong case for the resume of the fate Oxford Hall from undeserved extinction.

THE LATEST MARVEL
GOERZ PAGOR

A TELESCOPE IN OPERA GLASS SIZE. ARMY AND SPORTING MODELS.

The Goerz "Pagor" Binocular has all the properties expected in the finest type of prismatic field glass, though smaller in size than the present Trieder Binoculars, or indeed, any other Prism glass. The "Pagors" are hand telescopes which are no larger than the ordinary opera glass. Small, handy, and convenient in form, the "Pagor" may be easily carried in a pocket or in a lady's wrist bag without its weight or its size proving inconvenient. Small as the glass is, it is optically perfect. Its definition is particularly sharp and clear, and is equal from edge to edge of the picture it has a large field of view nine times greater than that of the ordinary type of field glass while the power is the greatest that has yet been obtained in the glasses of the same size.

The Goerz "Pagor" Binoculars are focussed in the same manner as the ordinary opera glass by the rotation of a small wheel, a method much more accurate and convenient than the troublesome system of separately adjusting each eye-piece.



	×6 Wt. 10 oz.	×8 Wt. 10½ oz.	×10 Wt. 11 oz.
Power			
Price	Rs. 110, Cash Rs. 100	Rs. 122-8, Cash Rs. 110	Rs. 133, Cash Rs. 120

Complete with solid leather case.

MARCKS & CO., LTD., SOLE AGENTS, BOMBAY AND POONA.

FORT COACH FACTORY

PESTONJI B. PRESS, PROPRIETOR.

ESTD. 1879. MODY BAY, FORT, BOMBAY. ESTD. 1879.

Patronised by GOVERNMENT HOUSE since 1896 and also by the PRINCES and ELITE of SOCIETY in Bombay and up-country.

BY SPECIAL APPOINTMENT TO

H. E. THE GOVERNOR OF BOMBAY

NUMEROUS GOLD MEDALS, FIRST CLASS DIPLOMAS, AND CERTIFICATES OF MERIT Awarded at Several

EXHIBITIONS IN INDIA AND PARIS

Special Gold Medal and First Class Diploma at

BOMBAY MOTOR SHOW, 1908.

THE HOUSE FOR

HIGH CLASS MOTOR COACH BUILDING AND MOTOR ENGINEERING.

Special Department opened for NICKEL PLATING all descriptions of work.

MOTOR TYRES, ACCESSORIES and FITTINGS stocked in large variety.

MOTOR OR CHASSIS examined and valued, and certificates issued.

Estimates and Specifications submitted on application

A FACT WORTH NOTING.

PAGE & SANDEMAN'S Celebrated

INVALID'S PORT, Gold Capsule, is

SECOND TO NONE.

Insist on having it.

BEWARE OF IMITATIONS.

PAGE & SANDEMAN, LONDON, ENGLAND.

8,000 Doctors Recommend

Coleman's Wincarnis for exhaustion, nervous debility and especially during convalescence after a lingering illness. Its great value lies in its unique power of invigorating the blood and thus supplying new strength and stamina to the entire system. Its wonderfully bracing, tonic effect prevents both physical and mental breakdown and fortifies the body against infection and disease.

Coleman's Wincarnis is recommended not only for those who are weak but to those who are comparatively hale and hearty ; its use is of incalculable value whenever the weakening, depressing influences of hot climate, etc., are at work.

Sole Manufacturers—COLEMAN & Co., Ltd., Norwich and London, England. Agents in all the principal towns in India and Burma.

WINCARNIS

BY APPOINTMENT TO H. H. THE MAHARAJA

GAEKWAD OF BARODA.

PHIROZE M. DASTOOR & Co.

Oculists and Scientific Refractionists

Opp. General Post Office, Bombay.

THE FIRST AND ONLY FIRM

Who offer their patrons Free Services of a duly qualified Ophthalmic Surgeon from various Eye Hospitals of Europe.

PHIROZE M. DASTOOR,

EYESIGHT SPECIALIST.

(Late Partner, D M. DASTOOR & Co.)

With 18 Years' Practical Experience,

Holds Exceptional Testimonials from the Hon'ble Sir Lawrence Jenkins, the Hon. Mr. Justice Batty, Mrs. Batty, the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Chandavarker, Mr. H. G. Gell, M.V.O., Lt.-Col. G. H. Bull, M.D., I.M.S.

STOCK:—LATEST AND MOST PERFECT MAKE.

PRICES:—EXTREMELY MODERATE.

[A Pocket Manual "The human eye and its Scientific Correction," free on application]

SHAW, WALLACE AND CO.,

BOMBAY

AGENTS FOR:

ARTHUR KOPPEL'S

LIGHT RAILWAY MATERIAL

LARGE STOCK OF:

STEEL RAILS, STEEL SLEEPERS

Switches, Tipping-Platform Waggons

TURNTABLES, WHEELS-AXLES, AXLEBOXES

Patent Rollerbearings, Locomotives, etc.

For immediate supply.

WREXHAM LAGER BEER

ABSOLUTELY PURE AND WHOLESOME.

Sold by—

ARMY & NAVY CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETY, LTD., CALCUTTA & BOMBAY.

MACDOWELL & CO., MADRAS.

R. J. PAPPE & CO., MILLERS STORES, COLOMBO.

And all leading stores in India and Burmah.

MOFUSSIL INTELLIGENCE.

RUBBER IN COCHIN.

LEASES OF FOREST LANDS.

THE following is an extract from the Order of the Cochin Government regarding the leasses of forest lands for the extension of rubber cultivation. The Order opens with a review of the previous action taken by the Durbar with regard to leasing forest lands for planting of rubber and coffee and then goes on to say :—

It will be observed from the above review of the previous correspondence on the subject, that leases of forest lands for coffee or rubber cultivation have hitherto been granted more or less as an experimental measure and that no definite policy has been laid down to regulate the grant of such leases. Whereas in some cases applications have been refused, in others they were granted, and no consistent policy has hitherto been followed in disposing of the several applications that were received from time to time. Before formulating a definite policy on the subject, it was necessary however to watch the progress of rubber cultivation started by the planters in the Palapilly, Puthucad and Vellanikara Estates and also to ascertain whether the forest land of the State are well adapted for the successful cultivation of rubber. Mr. Cecil Hall, one of the most experinced planters of the State, was deputed to inspect forest lands in the Sholayar valley, and he made a report as to the excellent facilities for rubber cultivation in these parts. The Forest Working Plan Officer, Mr. Govinda Menon, also reported that timber extraction would be prohibitive in this locality. In regard to the experiments already made, careful enquiries have now been made and it is reported that the results achieved so far have been eminently satisfactory and rubber is growing remarkably well in all the three estates. In a pamphlet issued by the planters of Southern India on rubber cultivation in Travancore and Cochin, reference has been made to Cochin rubber in the following terms :—

"Rubber was first planted on any scale in 1905, when Mr. K. E. Nicoll obtained a grant of forest land at Palapilly, behind the Government Teak Plantation. This was a well situated block, at the foot of the hills, with the Chemoni River running through the centre. Some forty acres were opened in 1905, and later on, in the same year, Mr. E. G. Windle, on behalf of a syndicate, took up an adjoining block of forest now called Puthucad. In 1906 there were some 300 acres opened on each place, and in 1907 the balance of the land was opened, Puthucad being in all some 650 acres and Palapilly nearly 500, the two places making a fine sheet of over 1,100 acres of rubber. The conditions here are very favourable, the elevation being almost sea level, rainfall about 150 inches, and surrounding hills sheltering the basin from wind. As a result growth has been remarkably fine and, according to those who have seen both, it may challenge comparison with fine Straits growth. The plantations are some eight miles by cart road from the Puthucad station on the Cochin Railway and about 20 miles from the Coast. In 1906 also a grant of Government forest, six miles from Trichur Railway station and lying on the main road from Trichur to Palghaut, was obtained by Messrs. E. G. Windle and R. E. Campbell Gompertz, who opened 400 acres and subsequently disposed of the block to the Cochin Rubber Company, Ltd. of Colombo, in whose name the Government title was issued. This consists of 1,000 acres in all, of which 400 acres were opened in 1906, 200 in 1907, and 200 in 1908, 200 being forest. Elevation and rainfall are much the some as at Puthucad and Pallapilly, and growth has been excellent. There are, therefore, at present some 1,900 acres of Para opened in Cochin. Many other applications for land have been made, but were refused by the Durbar (Cochin Government) on the ground that it had to be seen whether rubber would be successful. There seems no room to doubt this now, and it is to be hoped that further land may be available to the public for tea as well as rubber. The forest slopes, which are now being tapped by the tramway might reasonably be surveyed with the view of opening suitable parts ; there are probably 50 to 100,000 acres which would grow one or other of the above products without unduly interfering with forest resources."

The last observation is fully borne out by the inspection report of Mr. Cecil Hall who inspected the low lying hills and the valleys adjacent to the tramway and the rivers. His preliminary report contains the following remarks :—

"I found a very large area of forest land eminently suitable for the cultivation and growth of Para rubber (Hevea Brasiliensis) as well as for tea and also a good deal of land about 2,000 feet elevation which would grow fine coffee and tea, but which is situated at too high an elevation for rubber cultivation. I found most excellent and suitable land for rubber both sides of the forest tramway from Parambikulam to where the tramway enters the low country and throughout the entire length, on both sides of the Sholayar river throughout its entire length and also on the both sides of the Parambikulam river from Orukombankutty where this river leaves the tramway and to where the river empties itself into the low country below the Adirapilly water-falls. Branching off from the tramway and the two rivers, there are several large valleys very sheltered and ideal spots from a planter's point of view."

Having regard to the enquiries made from time to time and the successful experiments on rubber cultivation in the State, His Highness' Government have now resolved to grant further leases of forest lands for the cultivation of rubber. The enquiries as to forest requirements show that lands to the extent of 5,500 acres in the valleys of Chemoni and Muppilli rivers in the Palapilly forests, almost adjacent to the Palapilly and Puthucad estates where rubber has thrived so well, can well be opened out for rubber without prejudice to the forests. His Highness' Government are therefore prepared now to receive applications for this extent of 5,500 acres as well as for any extent of the land reported upon by Mr. Cecil Hall on Sholayar valley up to 10,000 acres, for rubber cultivation on the following terms :—

(a) The areas available for assignment will be demarcated into 500 acre blocks. Any person may apply for several contiguous blocks.

(b) The upset price will be Rs. 25 per acre or Rs. 12,500 per block and include the value of the forest growth, subject to clause (l) infra. The lease will be sold to the highest bidder at an auction to be held at Trichur in the office of the Conservator of Forests on the 14th June, 1909.

(c) The sale will be conducted by the Conservator of Forests and subject to confirmation by the Dewan. The successful bidder shall at the time of sale, pay down 25 per cent. of the purchase money and the balance thereof shall be paid in full within 30 days after the communication to him of the confirmation of sale by the Dewan, failing which he shall forfeit his deposit money and be held responsible for any loss the Sirkar may sustain by reselling the lands either by public auction or private contract.

(d). The Dewan reserves to himself the right to confirm or cancel any sale without assigning any reason.

(e). "Bona fide" applications from planters and from the natives of the State who wish to invest in rubber pioneers of rubber plantation in the State will be given preference.

(f). The lands will be charged with a minimum assessment of eight annas per acre for the first eight years of the lease and thereafter with an assessment of Rs. 2 per acre. The rate will be subject to enhancement in the open competition. This assessment shall be payable by lessees whether the rubber trees shall have begun to yield or not.

(g). All payments to be made by the lessees shall be recoverable as arrears of public revenue under provisions of the Cochin Revenue Recovery Regulation.

(h) In the event of the lessees raising any catch-crops, which, in the opinion of the Conservator of Forests, may be likely to render the lands so cultivated permanently unfit for the growth of valuable timber trees, the lessees shall be liable to pay a fine of Rs. 5 per every acre so cultivated, and the crops so grown shall, at the option of the Conservator, be destroyed.

(i) The lessees shall not be entitled to any minerals or allowed to quarry laterite, ground granite, etc., free of seigniorage, except for the bona fide estate buildings.

(j) No fire other than may be for ordinary use (in dwellings or factories upon the premises) shall be set to within the area hereby assigned unless a clear week's notice thereof shall have been given to the Conservator and his consent shall have been obtained.

(k) All existing rights of way shall be kept open.

(l) The timber rights may, if necessary, be sold separately or with the land. His Highness' Government reserve to themselves to sell both together or separately to the best advantage.

(m) As the measurement of the land previous its being cleared, may be more or less incorrect, the land to be again measured after it has been cleared, and the permanent rent to be assessed on the area thus correctly ascertained.

(n) The land to be enjoyed by the lessee as long as the rent is regularly paid ; but in the event of the rent falling in arrears for more than one year, his improvemsnts thereon as well as any other available property to be sold to make good the same.

(o) Should the lessee relinquish the land before it has been cleared and planted, he shall pay to the Sircar the full rent of Rs. 2 from the day on which the land was given to him to the day on which he notifies to the Sircar that he has relinquished it.

(p) His Highness Government reserve to themselves the right of constructing any roads, channels, or public buildings required for the public convenience and for making the lands accessible ; but when improved lands are taken up for such purposes, the improvements to be paid for at a fair valuation.

(q) His Highness' Government also reserve to themselves the right over all running water beyond the quantity necessary for the plantation through which it passes.

(r) It should be distinctly understood that all persons holding lands or residing within the territory of H. H. the Rajah are amenable to the Law Courts of the country, Civil, Criminal and Police.

APPENDIX.

Description of rubber lands at the Sholayar valley as reported by Mr. Cecil Hall.

Land.—Very heavy forest land, most favourably situated, running along both sides of the forest tramway and along both sides of two fine perennial river, and in several large sheltered and hollow valleys.

Situation.—All within easy reach of the forest tramway and about 20 miles from the sea as the crow flies.

Soil.—1 to 1 1-2 feet of rich leaf mould on the surface with sub-soil brown and friable and almost free from stones. The land is well drained and never water-logged.

Elevation.—From 300 to 1,500 feet. The larger portion of land along river banks and in hollow valleys is 800 to 1,000 feet.

Climate.—Very forming and humid for ten months in the year, January and February being dry, but heavy moisture from dews during these two months. March, April and May thunderstorms; June, July, August and September, south-west monsoon; September, October, November and December, north-east monsoon.

Rainfall and temperature labour.—No accurate data to go upon but from records gathered in the vicinity of land the mean for the year points to 80deg. to 85 deg. Fahr, in shade and rainfall about 100 ins. All sorts plentiful and cheap.

AGRA.

March 6.—The annual flower show took place on the afternoon of Thursday, the 4th instant, in the Taj Gardens. A charge of eight annas is made for admission to the grounds on these occasions, but a large crowd was present, representing all sections of European and Indian Society. Mrs. Gobb was "At Home" to her friends on one of the lawns. The fountains were playing and the gardens looked their best. The band of the Royal Irish was in attendance, and enlivened the proceedings with excellent selections of music. The special prizes for ladies attracted quite a number of competitors this year, and it must have been a difficult task to decide between the exhibits, which were in many cases of nearly equal merit. Mr. T. C. Edward's prizes for the best artistic arrangement in vase, stand, or basket was won by Mrs. Von der Wense, Mrs. Cobb being second. There were ten competitors for Mr. Cobb's prize for the best floral decoration of a dinner table for six. Accessory plate, china, glass, etc , were not allowed this year, and the decision may perhaps be justified on the ground that the prize should be awarded only for skill in floral decoration ; but does not skill in table decoration consist largely in choosing the flowers that best harmonise with one's glass and china? At any rate the new regulation much interfered with the interest of the competition from a spectator's point of view, and the tables, shorn of their accessories, looked rather sorry for themselves. Miss Hutchison's table won the prize with a beautiful arrangement of mauve and white sweet Sultans, Mrs. Fox being second. Miss Hutchinson also won the prize for the best artistic bouquet, presented by Mr. H. W. Lyle. The prize presented by Mr. Verieres for the best artistic shower bouquet was won by Mrs. Hawkes with a pretty arrangement of pink and white verbenas and asparagus fern.

There were five special competitions open to all. Of these the first prize for 25 cut roses in 25 varieties, presented by Colonel Downing, D. S. O., and the officers of the Royal Irish, was won by the Khanai Alum Garden, the Cantonment Gardens being second. The Cantonment Gardens also took the first prize presented by Captain Warren Codrington for the best collection of 40 pots of annuals in not less than 20 varieties, St. George's Church Garden being second. The prizes presented by the Raja of Bhadawas for the best collections of ornamental foliage plants limited to 30 pots, including cactus, coleus, draceenas, ferns and palms, were won by the Hariparbat Kothee and the Taj Garden, respectively. The Cantonment Gardens and the Convent secured the first and second prizes presented by Colonel Warren and the Officers of the 3rd Brahmans for the best collection of vegetables shown on a separate table ; while the first and second prizes presented by the Officers of the Royal Artillery for the best collection of fruits shown in plates and exhibited on a separate table went to the Ram Bagh and the Itmad-ud-Dowla Gardens. The first prizes for private gardens were fairly evenly distributed among the competitors. Mr. P. M. Hall was most successful with foliage plants, winning the prizes for crotons, ferns, and bagonia. Among the most successful exhibitors of flowering plants were Dr. Said Azzafar Khan, first prizes for brachycome, cornflowers, mignonette nemophilla, and violets ; Mr. H. W. Lyle, ageratum, double cineraria, annas, and exalis ; the Reverend Father James, climbing annuals, eschocholtzia, salfriglotis and double stock ; Captain O'Neill, single asters, double petanias, areezia, and renonculus ; Mrs. Lawrie, nicotiana narcissus, and sunflower ; Major Birdwood, I.M.S., best collection of 12 annuals not included in special competition, harkspur, and mimulus ; the Savoy Hotel, best collection of 24 perennials, gaillardia, and ivy geranium ; Major White, dianthus, heliotrope, and fringed petunia ; Mr. Verieres, double aster, cineraria, and sweet peas, and Mr. P. M. Ball, canariensis, phlox cuspidata and phlox drumondi.

In the competition for cut flowers Mr. B. Lawrie took three first prizes for roses and annuals ; Rev. Father James took the first prize for cut flowers not to exceed 30 varieties ; Mrs. J. Foxwell sent in the best collection of roses in 12 varieties, and Mr. C. W. W. Carbery took the first prize for white roses. There was as usual a good collection of fruit and vegetables. Altogether the flower show this year must be pronounced a success, and reflects great credit on Mr. Griessen, Superintendent of the Taj and Government Gardens. There were more than 1,400 entries, the largest number recorded since the show was instituted, and cash prizes aggregating more than Rs. 700 were distributed. In the Public Gardens section the Taj and Government Gardens were easily first, followed by the Cantonment Gardens, known as the "Company Bagh."

It was feared at first that Sir John Hewett's accident might prevent the Agra Durbar from being held. As already reported, he collided when out cycling with a bullock cart and sustained an incised scalp wound seven inches in length. The pain must have been great, but it did not interfere with His Honour's discharge of his onerous duties. The durbar was held in the Diwan-i-am at the Fort, and was attended by the leading residents of the station, and by many ladies as spectators, in addition to the regular durbaris, and those who were present in an official capacity. The Diwan-i-am was protected on the side exposed to the sun by a large canvas awning, and the mixture of uniforms, and bright dresses, with the brilliant costumes of some of the native rajahs and "raises" combined to make a pleasing spectacle.

On the 18th of last month an interesting and amusing Gymkhana took place on the race course, and was attended by practically the whole station. The Polo Pony Scurry, catch weights, distance two furlongs, was won by Mr. Butler. The "Diana Chase" in which ladies had to ride after and break a balloon on a string, was won in great style by Mrs. Waters. The "Market Worry" provided a good deal of amusement. Ladies were drawn up at a market-table well stocked with vegetables. Here they received and carried out the orders for vegetables with which their partners, who rode up carrying market baskets, were provided. They then presented the baskets, and the bills, to their partners, who rode round a given course. The first in with his vegetables and the correct bill was Mr. Gough, nominated by Mrs. Martin. The driving competition between rows of whitewashed chatties was won by Mrs. Cobb, who drove a smart turn-out in good style. Miss Majorie Ball and Mr. Gough won the Affinity Stakes—distance 1½ furlongs—and Captain Whitamore came in a good first in the Pony Hurdle Race, which concluded an attractive programme. Everyone was very grateful to Mr. P. Bramley, our D. S. P., for getting up such a pleasant afternoon's amusement. Mrs. Cobb presented the prizes to the successful competitors.

The annual Inspection of the Agra Volunter Rifle Corps was conducted by Colonel Warren, Commanding the 3rd Brahmans, on Monday, the 1st March. In the absence of Colonel Ball on leave, the Volunteers were commanded by Major T. C. Jones. The Volunteers, as an advance party of a supposed Northern force, were required to hold a ford, half a mile N. E. of the Taj, in hostile country, against any attack, until 11 a. m. when they were to be reinforced by their main body. The Volunteers took up a strong position covering the ford, which they held against an attack from a company of the Royal Irish until the "cease fire" sounded. They then fell in at the Taj, where they were addressed by Colonel Warren, who expressed himself as on the whole very pleased with the turn-out and the way in which the operations had been conducted. He then presented the Volunteer long service medal to Corporal Mellise of the Agra Volunteers, and all ranks proceeded to breakfast in the MacDonnell Park. The Inspection Parade was attended by 175 officers and men, which is quite a good average.

BANGALORE.

Bangalore, 8th March—H. H. the Maharajah of Mysore left Bangalore this morning by motor for Mysore accompanied by Mr. E. Macnochie.

Major-General Sir W. Barrett, the newly appointed General Officer Commanding the local Brigade, is expected to arrive here on the 15th instant to relieve Major-General Pilcher.

The Government of Mysore have placed the newly-organised Mysore Criminal Investigation Department under the control of Mr. Devaraj Urs, Inspector-General of Police, with Mr. M. Lakshmana Sastri as his Assistant.

Mr. F. J. Richards, I.C.S., has arrived in Bangalore and has taken over charge of his duties as Collector and District Magistrate of the C. and M. Station from Mr. P. Hannyngton, who was officiating after the departure of Mr. P. L. Moore to North Arcot.

The young telegraph messenger who was prosecuted by Mr. C. Maiden, the Postmaster of Bangalore, for secreting and destroying telegraph messages entrusted to him for delivery, was to-day found guilty of the charge by Mr. P. Hannyngton, the Railway Magistrate, and sentenced to two months' rigorous imprisonment.

For some days a competition has been going on in Paul's Billiard saloon for a Cup, offered by the proprietor, for the best break made on the tables during a fortnight. The competition closed yesterday and the prize has been won by Private Bennett, of the Sherwood Foresters, who made a break of 78. Mr. D'Silva was next with a break of 52 and Mr. Skipp third with a break of 48.

On Mr. P. L. Moore's return to Bangalore on his way to England, the B. A. D. S. have decided to give another performance of the successful comedy "Miss Hobbs," which was so much appreciated when it was given a fortnight ago. The public of Bangalore have expressed a wish to witness another performance of the comedy and the Society will appear at the Bowring Institute on Thursday at 9-30 p.m.

There died yesterday night at his residence in Cleveland Road, Mr. St. John H. Buchan, one of the best known residents on St. John's Hill. The late Mr. Buchan was many years ago employed in the Accountant-General's Office in Calcutta, but subsequently came to Bangalore and joined the Mysore service in the Comptroller's Department. He eventually retired on a pension and has since then occupied positions as Commissioner of the Station Municipality, President of the Eurasian and Anglo-Indian Association, etc. He was also interested in the Volunteer movement, and for some time held a Commission as a Captain in the Madras Volunteer Guards. Mr. Buchan was nearly 65 years of age at the time of his death and leaves a large family.

KOTAGIRI.

Kotagiri, 6th March.—March always seems to me the most unpleasant month of the year. The high winds and "dust devils" are bad for tempers, and make games a doubtful pleasure. In spite of them, however, the Club badmintion courts are well patronised, and are filled till dark.

The golf links, a much-left want which has been talked of for so long, will soon be an accomplished fact. They will, I believe, be in playing order in a very short time, and are sure to add greatly to the popularity of our Station. Being within easy reach, they will be a great boon to visitors.

The Station is sadly empty just now, a good many of our residents having left within the last month. Mr. and Mrs. Jarvis sailed for Home on the 25th February, and Major Lamote a few days later. Mrs. Christophers has joined Captain Christophers at Kasauli, and Mrs. Charles Brock, her husband, on the Anamalies. We are soon to lose Mr. and Mrs. Campbell Gompertz, and Mr. Allon Batchelor, all homeward bound, but happily we need only say "au revoir" to most of our travellers, and look forward to seeing them amongst us again before long. There is every prospect of a good season this year and boarding houses and hotels are filling fast.

Mrs. Leonard was "At Home" to a good many of her friends this afternoon at "Daramona." The invitations having prepared us for a paperchase, short frocks and thick shoes were the order of the day. The hares, Miss Sherman and Mr. Erskine, were followed by a noble pack of hounds, and after a long and exciting chase through the beautiful grounds of "Khota Hall" and "Balmont," they reached home triumphant, and uncaught, with a few of the more energetic hounds close behind them. Miss Sherman was the lucky receipient of a silver photo-frame, and Miss Vanking, as the first hound, of a pair of silver spoons. Miss Dodo Griffith carried of the second prize—a charming little chota hazri set. When the weary runners had been refreshed with tea, we settled down to less energetic games. Mr. Leonard is to be congratulated on the success of what is up here a novelty in the direction of sport.

ALLEPPEY.

Alleppey, 4th March.—Mr. A. Krishna Iyengar, the Acting District Judge, who is permanently transferred as the Second Judge of the Trevandrum District Court, was given a hearty send-off by the members of the Rama Varma Club.

Dr. Mitchell, Director of Public Instruction, has arrived here on circuit. He inspected both the Leo XIII High School and the S. D. Vidyasala. He has made several suggestions for the better working of the former, and was very much pleased with the working of the latter institution. He has ordered that some of the untrained graduate teachers must undergo a course of traning by attending lectures in H. H. the Maharajah's College at Trevandrum.

PADEREWSKI, while playing a rapid passage at a recital in New York, split the nail of his right forefinger. The injury proved very painful, and will make playing difficult for some little time. Paderewski is insured, and his business agent has made a claim for £1,000.

ACCORDING to the London correspondent of the "Times of Ceylon," the world's visible supply of rubber on the 1st instant was 5,272 tons, against 7,113 tons at the same time last year. British stocks stand at 1,686 tons, against 3,898 tons last year. Messrs. Harrison and Crosfield, Ltd., are bringing out a Rubber Plantations Investment Trust, having a capital of £500,000, particulars regarding which will shortly be announced.

ADVICE TO MOTHERS.—Are you broken in your rest by a sick child suffering with the pain of cutting teeth ? Go at once to a chemist and get a bottle of Mr. Winslow's Soothing Syrup. It will relieve the poor sufferer immediately. It is perfectly harmless and pleasant to taste, it produces natural, quiet sleep by relieving the child from pain, and the little cherub awakes as bright as a button. It soothes the child, it softens the gums, allays all pain, relieves wind, regulates the bowels, and is the best known remedy for dysentery and diarrhœa, whether arising from teething or other causes. Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup is sold by medicine dealers everywhere.

THE
BOMBAY GAZETTE.

Published Twice Daily.

PRICE ONE ANNA.

THE OLDEST PAPER IN ASIA.

"Imperialistic—Fair Play to All."

Latest Information: European and Asian.

Current Indian News and Events.

LEGAL INTELLIGENCE.

COMMERCIAL NEWS.

RATES OF SUBSCRIPTION :

	Town—Delivered Free. Subscription Rate. Rs.	Discount Rate. Rs.	Mofussil—With Postage. Subscription Rate. Rs.	Discount Rate. Rs.
Yearly	25	20	37½	30
Half-yearly	13¾	11	20	16
Quarterly	7½	6	10-10	8-8
Monthly.	2½	2	3-12	3

Address : THE BOMBAY GAZETTE, LIMITED, 2, GREEN STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

The Bombay Gazette
PROPRIETARY PUBLICATIONS.

ROUND ABOUT BOMBAY.
A Description of some of its Historic Sites. By James Douglas. Rs. 5.

BURMA AFTER THE CONQUEST.
Viewed in its Political, Social, and Commercial Aspects from Mandalay
By Grattan Geary. Rs. 5.

THROUGH ASIATIC TURKEY.
Narrative of a Journey from Bombay to the Bosphorus. By Grattan Geary (2 Vols).

LAYS OF THE LAW.
Being a Selection of Leading Cases from the Bombay High Court Reports after the manner of various other Great Poets. By W. E. H. One Rupee.

GIRAS AND GUARANTEE.
Being a Compilation of Decisions, etc., on Questions regarding Giras, Wanta, and other Guaranteed Rights. By L. P. Parikh. Rs. 6.

WILL FORMS of different kinds.

Digitized by financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 29 June, 2017

THE ONLY AND HIGHEST AWARD.

GOLD MEDAL

BEST DISTINCTION

AT THE

CENTRAL PROVINCES & BERAR EXHIBITION

Honourably won by

Pearse & Co.'s Coffees

BY APPOINTMENT TO H. E. THE GOVERNOR.

THE COFFEE OF THE DAY.

APOLLO STREET, **BOMBAY.**

NATURAL

ENO'S

HEALTH-GIVING

FRUIT

REFRESHING

SALT

INVIGORATING

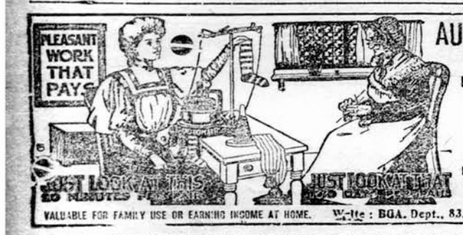
DINNEFORD'S

The Universal Remedy for Acidity of the Stomach, Headache, Heartburn, Indigestion, Sour Eructations, Bilious Affections.

The Physicians Cure for Gout, Rheumatic Gout and Gravel.

Safest and most Effective Aperient for Regular Use

DINNEFORD'S MAGNESIA **MAGNESIA**



AUTOMATIC KNITTING MACHINE.

KNITS GARMENTS, FANCY WORK AND SEAMLESS HOSIERY.
(PAIR OF SOCKS IN 20 MINUTES).

Reduced Price, **£8 Cash.**

CHEAPEST & BEST Knitting Machine obtainable.

Made at the Company's own British Factory.

VALUABLE FOR FAMILY USE OR EARNING INCOME AT HOME. Write: BGA. Dept., 83, Southwark Street, LONDON, Eng.

Agents: DHUPELIA & Co., GHATWALA'S CHAWL, GULALWADI, BOMBAY 4.

Sole Agents: AND DEPOT FOR *India & Burma,* **A. DE'SOUZA & CO.** *P. O. Box 244,* **BOMBAY.**

GRIMBLE'S MALT VINEGAR.

LONDON & EDINBURGH.

ESTABLISHED IN 1840.

"CAUTION—The name of "PHOSPHODYNE is protected "under the Trade Marks Protection Act for the whole of India and "proceedings will be taken against the vendors of any colorable or other "imitation thereof

The only Medicine of the kind awarded a Certificate at the Calcutta Exhibition, 1883-4, open to all.

REGISTERED. **DR. LALOR'S** TRADE MARK.

PHOSPHODYNE

HAS THE LARGEST SALE OF ANY PHOSPHORIC MEDICINE IN THE WORLD.

For forty years has maintained its world-wide reputation as the Best and only safe reliable Phosphoric Cure for BRAIN WEAKNESS, PARALYSIS, SLEEPLESSNESS, Dyspepsia, Nerve, Kidney, and Liver Complaints, Harassing Dreams, Premature Decay of Vital Power, General Debility, all Blood Disorders, and all Functional and Diseased Conditions of the System, caused by the deficiency of the Vital Forces.

The effect of this Standard Phosphoric Remedy in Nervous Debility and its kindred Evils is immediate and permanent, all the Miserable Feelings and Distressing Symptoms disappearing with a rapidity that is really marvellous.

Directions for Self-Treatment of the above diseases with each Bottle.

Its energizing effects are shewn from the first day of its administration by a Remarkable Increase of Nerve and Intellectual Power, with a feeling of Courage, Strength, and Comfort. Digestion is Invigorated. The Appetite increases wonderfully. Sleep becomes calm and refreshing. The Face becomes fuller, the Lips red, the Eyes brighter, and Skin clear and healthy.

Beware of vile imitations.—None genuine without the British Government Stamp with "Dr. Lalor's Phosphodyne, London, England," engraved thereon, by order of Her Majesty's Honourable Commissioners.

Thousands of unimpeachable testimonials from all parts of the World, and from the highest Medical Authorities. No other Phosphoric Preparation has received such distinguished recognition.

HEALTH, STRENGTH & ENERGY.

Sold in Bottles at 4s. 6d. and 11s. each, by all Chemists throughout the World.

MANUFACTURED ONLY AT DR. LALOR'S PHOSPHODYNE LABORATORY, HAMPSTEAD, LONDON, ENGLAND.

Zenith-Zenith

BEATS ALL COMPETITORS.

Highest grade of perfection
Finest workmanship
Real compensation balance
Average variation 1 to 2 seconds per day.

MANUFACTURED IN GENTLEMENS, AND LADIES' SIZES.

Prices.

18 Carats Gold. Rs.	100 to	250
Sterling Silver. „	35 to	60
Nickel..... „	25 to	30

GUARANTEED 5 YEARS.

FOR THE THIRD time in open competition with ALL the watch manufacturers in Switzerland. The Railway Government of Italy HAVE SELECTED THEM

ZENITH WATCH

for use on their Railways and an order has just been placed for **5,000**.—Only sold by

FAVRE LEUBA & CO.,

ALICE BUILDING, ESTABLISHED 1814. **BOMBAY.**

Illustrated Catalogue sent free on Application.

The mark WOLSELEY VS&M L SIDDELEY *of Reliability.*

ON

SIDDELEY AUTOCARS.

Latest Models.

Sole Agents:—

K. & S. MOTOR CO., BOMBAY.

Works:—

TARDEO.

PURITY AND QUALITY GUARANTEED.

STUHR'S GENUINE

TRADE MARK.

RUSSIAN CAVIARE

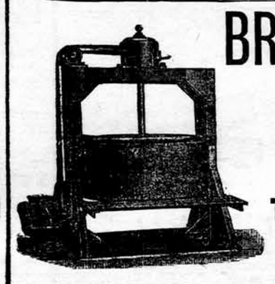
Preserved in Tins and Glass Jars.

C. F. STUHR & Co., HAMBURG

Export Agent:

W. LOVEGROVE, 12, St. MARY AXE, LONDON

GUARANTEED BY US TO KEEP IN TROPICAL CLIMATES.



BROADBENT WESTON CENTRIFUGALS

FOR TEA PLANTERS.

SEND FOR OUR CATALOGUES.

THOMAS BROADBENT & SONS, LIMITED,

HUDDERSFIELD, ENGLAND.

MAKES THE SKIN AS SOFT AS VELVET.

BEETHAM'S LAIT "La-rola" KEEPS THE SKIN COOL AND REFRESHED IN HOT CLIMATES,

PREVENTS THE ATTACK OF MOSQUITOES, etc.

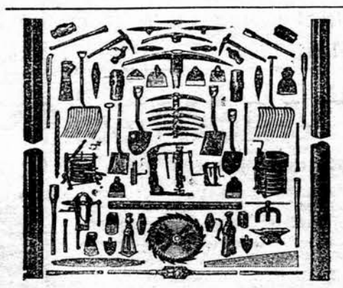
When frequently used.

AND PREVENTS IT BECOMING PARCHED and DRIED UP from Exposure to the Sun.

IT IS UNEQUALLED AS A DELIGHTFUL SKIN TONIC & EMOLLIENT.

M. BEETHAM & SON, Cheltenham, England.

Bombay Agents:—Messrs. TREACHER & Co., Bombay.
Messrs. THOMSON & TAYLOR, Bombay.
Messrs. KEMP & Co., Ltd., Bombay.



HIGH-CLASS TOOLS

FOR MINERS, CONTRACTORS, AND AGRICULTURISTS.

HAND AND POWER BORING MACHINES FOR ROCK & COAL.

"HARDY" DRILL STEEL.

THE HARDY PATENT PICK CO., LTD.

SHEFFIELD, ENGLAND.

A WORLD-WIDE REPUTATION for over THREE-QUARTERS of a CENTURY.

The best **BLOOD** PURIFIER AND RESTORER of the System

WILKINSON'S

ESSENCE OR FLUID EXTRACT OF RED JAMAICA.

Estd. Since 1829. **SARSAPARILLA**

Pronounced by the HIGHEST MEDICAL AUTHORITIES the most WONDERFUL PURIFIER OF THE HUMAN BLOOD THE SAFEST AND MOST RELIABLE REMEDY FOR TORPID LIVER, DEBILITY, ERUPTIONS, WEAK AND LANGUID FEELINGS, &c.

BEWARE OF IMITATIONS AND SUBSTITUTES.

Be sure You Get **N.B.** the signature of the Proprietor and Trade Mark, thus *Thomas Wilkinson* are upon every GENUINE bottle. **WILKINSON'S**

To avoid impositions the Public are respectfully asked to notice this. (Any imitation is a felony.)

Fortify the System against Disease with **PURE BLOOD.**

WILKINSON'S SARSAPARILLA CLEANSES THE BLOOD OF ALL DANGEROUS HUMOURS.

Has over 75 Years' World-Wide Reputation

Sold by all Chemists and Dealers in Medicines.

AGENTS:—TREACHER & Co., Limited; PHILLIPS & Co., Limited. KEMP & Co., &c., &c.

YOUNGS, RYLAND STREET WORKS, BIRMINGHAM, ENGLAND.

LIFTING AND HOISTING APPLIANCES.

WRITE FOR CATALOGUE NO. 75.

MILO FOOD

If you wish your children to be healthy and strong feed them on NEAVE'S MILO MALTED FOOD.
A box of Demitoes or a nice foot rule given away in exchange for a MILO tin wrapper.
Sample and pamphlet free on application to
Messrs. TOLHILL SHARP & Co., Tamarind Lane, Fort, Bombay.

Flugel's Machine "B." with Codd's Bottler, £32.

MAKE YOUR OWN AERATED WATER.

NO TECHNICAL KNOWLEDGE REQUIRED.

PERFECT FILTRATION INSIDE CARBONATOR.

On our Machine it is just as easy to make Soda Water as it is to simply filter water in the ordinary way.

Complete Installation, including Bottles, Essences, Carbonic Acid Gas, etc., only £63 16s. 6d. c.i.f. all principal Indian Ports.

WRITE FOR OUR NEW ILLUSTRATED PAMPHLET.

FLUGEL & CO., 21 LIME STREET, LONDON, E.C.

BY APPOINTMENT TO H.M. THE KING.

TRY IT IN YOUR BATH

SCRUBB'S CLOUDY **AMMONIA**

MARVELLOUS PREPARATION

Refreshing as a Turkish Bath. Invaluable for all Toilet Purposes.
Splendid Cleansing Preparation for the Hair.
Removes Stains and Grease Spots from Clothing, Etc.
Restores the Colour to Carpets.
Allays the Irritation caused by Mosquito Bites.
Invigorating in Hot Climates.
Cleans Plate and Jewellery. Softens Hard Water.

For Sale by all Grocers and Chemists.

SCRUBB & CO., LTD., GUILDFORD STREET, LONDON, S.E.

SAINT-RAPHAËL

TONIC, RESTORATIVE, DIGESTIVE WINE

Very palatable.

Known throughout the world and prescribed in all cases of Anæmia, Debility and Convalescence, to young women, children and the aged. Invaluable in hot climates. DOSE: One wine-glass after the two principal meals.

Each bottle of genuine VIN SAINT-RAPHAËL *bears, in addition to the registered trade-mark:*

(1) The WARRANTY STAMP of the UNION DES FABRICANTS.
(2) A METAL SEAL advertising CLETEAS.

CLETEAS *is a* MELISSA *and* MINT *cordial which surpasses all others by its purity and faultless preparation. To be taken on a lump of sugar.*

COMPAGNIE du VIN SAINT-RAPHAEL, Valence (Drôme-France).
SPENCER & Co., Sole Agents for *Madras.* — PHILLIPS & Co., Agents in *Bombay.*
DUMOULIN & Co., Agents in *Pondicherry.*

RIGAUD'S **KANANGA** OF JAPAN TOILET WATER

Beware of imitations.

RIGAUD & Cie PERFUMERS 8, rue Vivienne, 8 Paris-France

"GREATEST OF ALL LARGE OR SMALL."

THE HAMMOND No. 12.

Absolute Visible Writing.

Polychrome Ribbon Attachment, enabling operator to write in two colors.

35 LANGUAGES IN 216 STYLES TYPE ON **THE ONE TYPEWRITER.**

THE HAMMOND TYPEWRITER AGENCY,

28, ESPLANADE ROAD

BOMBAY.

MY LOVELY TOILET

KESHRANJAN

For the Hair is the most refreshing and delightfully perfumed Hair-oil both for Bath and Toilet.

Insist always therefore upon having the genuine KESHRANJAN.

When buying see very carefully the label with the manufacturer's photo and facsimile without which none is genuine.

All pretty women use KESHRANJAN and refuse all substitutes.

Re. 1 per bottle. Post-free Re. 1-5.

OUR PANCHATIKTA BATIKA—is a very safe and sure remedy for all sorts of Malarious fever, chronic fever, high and low fever, double quotidian fever, accompanied by enlargement of spleen, liver, and in short, all chronic cases of fever. Price per phial Re. 1. Packing and postage 5. As.

HIMANGSUDRABA

HAS NO EQUAL FOR KEEPING THE SKIN SOFT, Smooth and Bright during the Winter.

It removes all Roughness, Redness, Chaps, Irritation, &c., and renders the Skin DELICATELY SOFT AND VELVETY.

It is the most perfect Emollient Milk for the Skin ever introduced and for the Toilet and Nursery it is simply invaluable. It is delightfully Soothing and Refreshing if applied after being out in the sun or cold winds, Cycling, Motoring, Golfing, etc.

Gentlemen will find it wonderfully soothing if applied after shaving.

As. 10 per Bottle. Post—free As. 15.

KAVIRAJ NAGENDRA NATH SEN,

GOVT. MEDICAL DIPLOMA-HOLDER.
Member of the Chemical Society, Paris; Society of Chemical Industry, London; Surgical Aid Society London, &c., &c.
Nos. 18-1 & 19, Lower Chitpur Road, Calcutta.
TELEGRAMS—"KESHRANJAN," CALCUTTA.
Agents:
V. VALABDAS & Co.,
Bhendi Bazar, Opposite Chunabhatti
Bombay.

"SEE THE SIGNAL"

KEATING'S POWDER

KILLS BUGS, FLEAS, MOTHS, BEETLES.

Sold in Tins & Bottles only.

Published by A. N. TEMPLETON for the Proprietors, "The Bombay Gazette," Limited, and Printed by N. D'MELLO, at the Bombay Gazette Electric Printing Works, at No. 2, Green Street, Fort, Bombay.

Sole Advertisement Agents in the United Kingdom, Messrs. WILLIAM J. KEYMER & Co., 66 Fenchurch Street, London, E.C.